IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 150 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscr pts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers		Connection at Aden with	Tons.
27th June	MULTAN x	..		20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
11th ,,	MALWA *	..		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x			20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA *	..		7,822
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK		MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK		NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA			
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA *	10,919
1926.				
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND."	..		11,430
6th Febru.	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA			16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA			16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56,
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, £0, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—
To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers		Tons
29th June	NIRVANA*	..	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	..	6,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA *	..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	..	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
25th June	NALDERA	..	15,993	To Australia
7th July	SICILIA	..	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	..	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.		Destination.
25th June	VASNA*	..	Buscreh via Karachi.
1st July	BARALA	..	Buscreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th ,,	KAROA	..	East & S. Africa.

*This sailing on Thursday 25th June will take the place of the usual Friday sailing this week only.
The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	16th June	30th June
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	31st July
Muroran Maru	S, Hirai	5374	29th July	12th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	253	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru.	H. Gotow	5009	18 June	30 June
*Honolulu Maru.	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9 July
*Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6609	1st July	24 July
*Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5220	16 July	9 Aug.

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakt (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Subs, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanu Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
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ESTABLISHED 1876.
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED:— 1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA Or to Messrs, R, M, DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon Bombay,

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCI SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to :—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBA

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
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"B. C. P. W."
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,, of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
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SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,
BOMBAY DEPOT :— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office—
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1925.
"Currimbhoy House,"
12-14, Outram Road, Fort
23550

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay 17th June, 1925.
"Currimbhoy House,"
12-14, Outram Road, Fort
23551

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1925.
"Currimbhoy House,"
12-14, Outram Road, Fort
23552

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1925.
"Currimbhoy House,"
12-14, Outram Road, Fort
23553

THE PEARL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1925
"Currimbhoy House,"
12-14, Outram Road, Fort
23554

TENDERS.

TENDER NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, HAJI M. A. BAQI KHAN, M. A. Qaiyum Khan, Government Auctioneer, Chuck, Allahabad, will receive SEALED TENDERS upto 10 a.m. of 9th July 1925, (THURSDAY) for Brass Ingot old No. 303 (5 Tons 6 Cwt. 2 Qr. 5 Oz). Brass Ingot old *other than* No. 303 (42 Tons). Lead Ingot old (8 Tons 1 Cwt. 3 Qr. 15 lbs. 11 Oz.) and Copper Ingot old (7 Cwt, 2 Qr. 15 lbs. 11 Oz.). The rates should be given *per Cwt.* Ex. Allahabad Arsenal. Tenders should be addressed only to the Auctioneer and accompanied by a Security Deposit of Rs. 2,000 (rupees two thousand) only without which no tender will be considered valid. Samples can be seen through the Auctioneer in the Arsenal on any working day, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
23555

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY, 18th June, 1925.

To,

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned Citizens of Bombay, hereby request you to convene a MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay for the purpose of recording their sense of loss and sorrow owing to the death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das and for sending a letter of condolence to his family.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours most obedient servants,

Currimbhoy Ebrahim	Joseph Baptista
V. J. Patel	M. A. Jinnah
M. R. Jayakar	Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola
J. B. Boman Behram	H. P. Mody
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	Ishwardas Lukhmidas
Jamnadas Dwarkadas	Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan
Jehangir J. Cursetjee	Salebhoy R. Barodawalla
K. E. Dadachanji	A. G. Viegas
S. S. Batliwala	P. J. Marzban
Shaukatali	Meyer Nissim
K. F. Nariman	Mahomed Hajeebhoy
M. M. H. J. M. Chotani	M. A. Dabholkar
Avantika Gokhalay	Nowroji M. Dumasia
Ramchandra M. Bhat	J. K. Mehta
A. H. S. Khatri	Vithaldas D. Govindjee
R. K. Pirbhai	Damodardas Haridas
Gulabchand Devchand	B. R. Lotwala
Jamnadas M. Mehta	B. N. Mehisheri
B. N. Gamudia	B. N. Motiwala
Mathooradas Tricamjee	M. F. Bilni
Jivraj Goculdas Nensey	P. G. Sahasrabudhe
Mohanlal M. Desai	R. A. Gole
Poonsey H. Meisheri	Rajaram K. Vaidya
Haji Eisa Haji Oosman Poonawalla	Sunderrao D. Nayalkar
D. D. Sathaye	Kanji Karamsey Master
B. T. Desai	M. B. Velkar
D. A. DeMonte	Shivdas Champsy
Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola	H. F. Mapiar
Mahomedally Allabux	Mahomed Ismail Curtay
Valji Lakhamsi	M. C. Javle
Karmali Ebrahim	S. K. Bole
A. F. Henriques	G. V. Deshmukh
S. A. Brelvi	A. J. Raymond
F. J. Ginwala	R. M. Chinoy
Umar Sobani	Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master
A. R. Dimtimkar	Lelji Naranji
Kashinath D. Khote	S. N. Moraricc
D. G. Madhavjee	Manockji K. Patel
B. M. Mistry	C. N. Pandya
R. S. Asavale	Purbhoodas B. Sheth
B. G. Parelkar	Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed Khatri
Hooseinally A. Lalljee	Revashankar Jagjivan
Pothan Joseph	Manilal C. Modi
G. B. Trivedi	R. G. Tripathi
B. Das	Byram N. Khambata
Mukundji Malaviya	P. V. Darowalla
Kanji Dwarkadas	Hiralal D. Nanavati
M. C. Chagla	Motilal I. Gandhy
Simon Reuben	Purshottam Tricumdas
P. L. Paruck	Cassumally Dawoodbhoy
R. D. Kapil	Gulamhusein Ahmad Somjee

and others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 24th June, 1925.
C23558

NOTICE

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 811 in respect of 12 shares Nos. 19406, 13506, 14238, 16867, 19868, 13189, 16604, 8429, 8430, 8431, 17727 and 13410 of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Sagarmal Rameshwar Loyalka has been LOST or MISLAID.

Any person being in possession of this Temporary Receipt or claiming any interest in the same is requested to inform me and the Company at their Registered Office, within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which the Company will be requested to issue a duplicate thereof.

SAGARMAL RAMESHWAR LOYALKA.
Dated 25-6-1925
Nemani Building.
Hughes Road.
R1316

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD. and RAJAH RESHEE CASE LAHA Messrs. C. R. BRANDT, W. M. CRADDOCK, ERIC STUDD, C. B. CHARTSES, and G. M. FAIRHURST, the Directors thereof and Messrs. BURN and COMPANY, the Managing Agents thereof.

The certificate of title relating to the 20 old Issue Shares Numbered 119056/75 both inclusive in the above named Company, standing in the name of Mr. R. Odhey Ram of which I am the proprietor has been lost.

If anybody finds this certificate and returns to me, a reward of Rs. 25/- will be given to the party.

MRS. HIRO BAI.
C/o Mr. T. Hari Singh,
Contractor Khargpur.
Dated 20-5-25.
R1319

NOTICE.

A POLICY OF INSURANCE No. 5158 issued by the National Insurance Co., Ltd., on the Life of Nagshi Kurpal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Chinch Bunder, (who died on 3rd March, 1924) and assigned to our client Mr. Jethabhai Nagshi has been LOST or MISLAID. The finder will please communicate to the undersigned or with the Secretary of the said National Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay,

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Attorneys for Mr. Jethabhai Nagshi.
40-42 Nanabhai Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd June 1925.
C23549

S. S. NEOTSFIELD.

THE CAPTAIN AND AGENTS of the above steamer will not accept responsibility for any debts or liabilities contracted by the Crew whilst in Bombay.

H. W. TIMOTHY, Master.
C 23557

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICES.

COMMENCING from 1st July, 1925, two additional ELECTRIC TRAINS will run daily each way between Bombay and Kurla to the following timings:—

	699 Dn.	701 Dn.
	H. M.	H. M.
V. Terminus D.	12—10	20—55*
Kurla A.	12—43	21—28*

*Stopping at all stations.

	700 Up.	702 Up.
	H. M.	H. M.
Kurla D.	11—18	20—32*
V. Terminus A.	11—51	21—5 *

*Stopping at all stations.

2. For slight changes in the timings of other electric trains see New Time Table to come into force from 1st July, 1925.

3. On and from the same date, the following changes will be made in the Suburban Steam Service:—

95 Down Thana Pass will run 5 mts. Earlier throughout.

99 Down Thana Pass will run 5 mts. Later throughout.

116 Up Thana Pass will run 5 mts. Earlier throughout.

114 Up Kurla Pass will run 3 mts. Later throughout.

108 Up Thana Pass will run 3 mts. Later throughout.

4. Trains leaving Kurla at 6/0 and 8/0 hours for Chembur and those leaving Chembur at 6/15 and 8/20 will leave 10 mts. earlier.

D A FENTON.
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Chief Transportation Supdt's Office.
Bombay, 24th June, 1925.
C23560

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS The ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, beg to announce that on and from MONDAY, the 29th of June, 1925, the Company's Registered Office will be shifted to 8, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C23504

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—KAPURTHALA. DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 25,50,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 5,57,971-9-3

PERMANENT DIRECTORS:—

1. LALA HARKISHEN LAL, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.
2. RAJA SIR DAYA KISHEN KAUL, K.B.E., C.I.E., Prime Minister, Patiala State.
3. K. B. DIWAN ABDUL HAMID, O.B.E., C.I.E., Chief Minister, Kapurthala State.
4. R. B SARDAR NARAIN SINGH. Contractor & Reis. Dehra Dun.
5. SARDAR SALIG RAM HOON, General Manager, Patiala State Bank, and Registrar Co-operative Societies, Patiala State.
6. MALIK GIRDHARI LAL, B.A., 4 Punj Mahal Road, Lahore.
7. RAI BAHADUR LALA NIRANJAN DAS, Vakil, High Court, Lahore.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:—

1. DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN KISHEN KISHORE, Reis, Lahore.
2. LALA KANKYA LAL GAUBA, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.
3. RAI BAHADUR SETH PRABHU DAYAL, M.B.E., B.A. LL.B. Mill Owner, Multan City.
4. LIEUT. SARDAR SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN, M.B.E., M.L.C., 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, Wah (Attock).
5. Mr. MOHD. HAYAT, of Hayat Bros., The Mall, Lahore.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Manager.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA, LIMITED,
LAHORE

Dear Sir,

I beg to apply herewith for.....Shares at Rs. 100 each in the Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd. I have to-day remitted by money order/cheque or/G. C. Notes Rs..... as ten per share of the amount of ..... shares. I hereby agree that I shall further pay Rs. 15 per share on allotment and shall be bound by the rules and decision of the Directors, and the Articles of the Company and shall take as many shares out of the number applied for as the Directors may, in their discretion allot to me; and I shall duly pay all the calls that may be made, from time to time, by the Directors of the Company.

I remain etc.,

Station ..... Name .....

Dated ..... Father's Name .....

Address .....

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 122 of 1924.

Messrs. WADILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JIVABHAI LALLUBHAI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—Land and hereditaments at Village Kolshet (Kavesar) Pot Tukdi, Tukdi Salsette and District Thana, admeasuring 25 acres 3½ gunthas (including 37½ gunthas Kharaba) and assessed at Rs. 95.

LOT NO. II.—Lands at village Chinchavali Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi and District Thana, admeasuring 6 acres and ¼ gunthas (including 20½ gunthas Kharaba) and assessed at Rs. 18-14-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.

True Copy.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23388

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MITHABAI, widow of Narandas Kanji Elhiwalla and Executrix of his last Will and Testament, has contracted to sell to our client her property described in the Schedule hereinunder written.

All persons, having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 48, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on and fronting the West side of the Walkeshwar Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 19, New Survey No. 7261 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 102 and 102A, containing by admeasurement 411 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and West by the Public passage, on the North by the property lattly belonging to Khatao Natha but now belonging to the Vendor and the vacant ground of Vrdebai, widow of Tricumdas Meghjee and on the South by the property of Jaithar Naronji.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1925.

DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, G. D. A.

THIS YEAR'S RESULTS: 25 out of 66 students passed. 5 won DISTINCTIONS, the largest number of distinctions ever attained by any of the institutions training students for this Examination.

New classes started. For admissions apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL.
23529

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SADANAND MUKUNDJI PATHARE, of Borivli, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the undersigned. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintanence, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground, bearing Survey No. 70, Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 71, Pot No. 1 part of Borivli, containing by admeasurement 3264 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Borivli on Gorai Road side, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and the East by Gurcharan land, on or towards the West by the remaining land belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the South by land belonging to Lallubhai Dhaverdas.

Dated this twenty-second day of June nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

PURUSHOTTAMDAS LAXMIDAS,
Purchaser.
C/o Messrs. Kora & Bhatt,
70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R1317

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 21927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Khatri Mahomed Haji Esuf the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Vally Mahomed Moti, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated the 22nd March, 1922, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on THURSDAY, the 25th June, 1925, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North Side of Panjrapole and in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 441-5/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 75, 76, and 77 New No. A/7391 Old Survey Nos. 1619, 1619 and New Survey No. 1019 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6316, 6317 Street Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, 35, 37, 39 and bounded on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage on or towards the East by vacant land of Ebrahimji Fattehboy on or towards the South by the said Panjrapole Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Goolam Hoosein Kassumji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions from Mr. Framroz Ardeshir Vakil, Executor of the late Mr. Elias Soloman Sassoon Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Ormsby House", Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, opp. Tram Stables, Colaba Causeway household and office furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, crockery, glassware, sofas, cupboards, meat safes, copper utensils, wall clocks, iron safe on stand by John Port, writing tables, typewriter, book stands, books, etc., etc. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PETTY AGENTS on 30/ plus 2 per cent. Commission III Class Railway fare. Cash security 100. Apply SYAL HOSIERY STORES, 351, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
A 23528

WANTED—For the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur State, a GRADUATE in SCIENCE. Apply stating terms and qualifications to DEWAN, DHARAMPUR STATE.
23556

WANTED—Sanskrit-knowing GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE to teach in High School in Rajputana. Salary Rs. 70-80. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1312

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN MATRICULATE strong in English, Persian and Urdu to coach up Junior Class. Must bear good character. Good Prospects. Apply to 'MADRASA AFTABI ILM", Mahal NAGPUR.
A R. 1320

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Met toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3 Sample Outfit containing about 250 toys Rs. 30. (Postage or freight extra). Illustrated Catalogue for four annas in stamps Write to:—THE INDUS. TRI. WORKS, Somerset Street Camp, KARCHI.
A R1304

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, mention caste, age, qualifications, training institutions, should be able to talk Hindustani. Salary Rs. 300 with free lodge and conveyance. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rampur State, U.P.
A 23527

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY to sell Mill Cloth by a cloth merchant, having experience of 30 years standing Can influence good sale Apply Box No. 826 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1286

I am an Austrian glass expert, can manufactur all colours and description of glassware, can work any kind of furnace, open to imediate engagement. F. KAISER, 52, Dobso Road, Howrah.
B. R. 1323.

WANTED TO SERVE as a MANAGER, SALESMAN or an ACCOUNTANT: in any English, American or Hindustani Firm at Bombay. Competent in all sorts of busines, both executive and clerical.—Well versed in Hindi and English literatures. Handsome Hindoo noble youth with sound health age 30 years, starting monthly salary desired Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 at Bombay only. Please write to BHAGIRATHI PRASAD AGARWALA, c/o Babu Debichand Chander's Lodge, Gol Bazar, Raipur, C. P. India.
R1322

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—From 1st July two room tenements close to Currey Road Station, well lighted, ventilated, cheap, eminently suitable for clerks. Apply Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1318

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Motor Hirers. Private Motors on hire, for Office use. For Exchange and share brokers, from 11 to 5, or any convenient time. Charges extremely moderate. Apply Box No. 828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1291

FOR SALE—Seven seater 15 H.P. FIAT LANDAULETTE, fitted with spare rim, Carbide lights, Speedometer, Alluminum foot-boards, tool-box and luggage trellis on top. Newly painted, Lining and Hood in excellent condition. Price Rs. 4,000 or nearest offer.

Two seater MAXWELL, with dicky seat for two, fitted with Carbide lamps, Speedometer, horn, alluminum footboards. Engine in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,000 or nearest offer.

Two seater SCRIPPSBOOTH, complete with Speedometer, dickyseat, carbide lamps, horn, footrester and spare detachable wheel. Paint and upholstery in excellent condition. Price Rs. 1,200 or nearest offer.

Above Motors are open to inspection and trials can be arranged on appointment. Apply to DIWAN, PALITANA STATE, Palitana.
JA 23544

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT NILGIRI TEA? Please communicate immediately with MANOHAR COMPANY, Dadar.
T R1315

PUNJAB PRODUCE SUPPLIERS—Order for the following:—Indian Drugs, Pulses, Soap-nuts, Liquorice, Gums, Walnuts, Atits, Rice, Myrabollams and other products of the Punjab. From Messrs. BISHEN DAS BAL KISHEN DAS, Rang Mahal, LAHORE.
T 23500

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural Machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).
T 23406

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS—Property at Parel Road, Land 25,000 square yards partly built over partly vacant. Suitable for putting up buildings. Monthly rent Rs. 4,500. Price moderate. Apply Box No. 834, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
G R1306

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One 4 ton LINDE AMMONIA ICE PLANT, complete with Engine and Boiler making ice at Jaipur City. Apply to RAMA SHANKER BHARGAVA.
K R1321

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6 MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 3, Darbhanga.
23322

MANGO AND LICHIE FRUIT.

BIG size Rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/-. 800 Rs. 7/8/-. Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 15/-. Packing freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and lichies grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23445

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sajkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 4 extra.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

the MIDNIGHT EXPRESS FEATURING Elaine Hammerstein

PATHE PICTORIAL
PATHE COMEDY
PATHE GAZETTE

POPULAR PRICES
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK AT 6, 8 and 10 P.M.

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO'S.
Hedamb Bakasur Vadha
Hedamb Bakasur Vadha
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, WEARING APPARELS ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th July 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Lumbraj Bhuraji (Deceased):—Dressing table, ivory bangles, almyrahs, Godrej safe on stand, cupboards, clock, bedstead, cooking utensils, wearing apparels etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Bai Alimabai (Deceased):—

Copper cooking utensils, beds, wearing apparels clock etc. and a pair of silver Toda.

(3) Re: Estate of Bai Nazirbai (Deceased). Easy chairs, table, wooden cot, wearing apparels, etc., and silver bar handle, gold nazarbhicks nose studs, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Varjiwandas Tribhowandas (Deceased):—Safe and ornaments, such as gold pochi, kanthi, kada, silver kandora etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

INDIAN LASCARS IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

AN APPEAL.

A Committee has been formed in London to look after the welfare of Indian Lascars in European waters. In London and other ports they sometimes find themselves helpless or without employment. Want of suitable clothing, boots, etc. ruins their health, and they have no friends to visit and comfort them. Sometimes they are involved in litigation and have no proper legal advice. They have no centres for innocent recreation.

The Lascar Welfare Council hopes to meet these needs, as far as the resources at its disposal will permit. It appeals for help and co-operation from Indians and friends of India, both in Great Britain and in India.

Volunteers who can spare a few hours when they are in London are invited to send their names and addresses to the Honorary Secretary, and to communicate with him when they are in London.

Donations in money and gifts of warm clothing blankets, boots or shoes, illustrated papers, magazines or books may be sent to the Treasurer or Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President Lady Chatterjee, Vice President Mrs. Ameer Ali, Chairman Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Vice Chairman Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak, Treasurer Mr. P. D. Ranganadhan, 112, Gower Street, W. C. 1., Honorary Secretary Mr. J. W. Chauhan, 112, Gower Street, W. C. 1., Members Mrs. Sen, Mrs. Bhattacharjee, Mrs. Palit, Dr. S. K. Basu, Prof. Beni Prasad, Dr. K. M. Pardhy, Mrs. Pardhy, Dr. S. S. Mohammedi, Rev. E. C. Stephens.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, June 23.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.457
Temperature of Air		83.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78.8 "
Dew Point		76.8 "
Relative humidity of Air		81% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		7 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		88 7 "
Minimum do. do.		80 0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSE, SSW, SE,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		207 miles
Fall of Rain		0 1.8 inches
Total fall during month		21.16 "
Do, do year		24.99 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 24th June.		0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	ft in.
W.	24	13 48	28 2	24	5 22	16 2
		21 13			18 20	20 1
Th.	25	79 16	25 8	25	5 53	16 2
		57 12			18 56	19 1
Fri.	26	9 42	25 7	26	6 26	16 7
		13 31	28 0		19 32	19 6
Sat.	27	1 13	25 4	27	6 59	16 6
		13 59	27 6		29 10	19 1
Sun.	28	4 02	10 4	28	16 20	12 3
		9 35	15		23 51	58
M.	29	4 13	24 2	29	9 46	19 9
		16 26	26 0		23 13	19 4
Tue.	30	5 23	24 3	30	23 31	19 4
		19 23	25 8		11 4	12 5

	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
June 25 (Thu.)	6h.3m.	7h.19m.
June 26 (Fri.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
June 27 (Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
June 29 (Mon.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
June 30 (Tue.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, th 24th Jun 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.15" of rain and Ambala 0.16". Skies are moderately clouded over the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the province. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both below normal in the north and east of the province except at Lahore where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.15" of rain and Cawnpore 0.50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.22" of rain, Kotah 0.30" and Mount Abu 1.43". Skies are clear over upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded generally elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect in the former arae and in excess in central Rajputana. Day temperature was generally below normal in east Rajputana; night temperature was higher than usual at Jacobabad only. A maximum temperature of 113 degs. was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 2.24" of rain, Surat 0.56', Ahmedabad 0.77" and Indore 0.28". Skies are heavily clouded over Kathiawar and south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para and in defect at Veraval and Deesa. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhuj and lower at Indore; the minimum was below normal at Bhavnagar-Para only.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0.37" of rain. Akola 0.27", Chanda 1.50" and Raipur 0.38". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded The air is damper than usual in Berar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Hoshangabad and Amraoti; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.95" and Marmagao 3.04". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Marmagao. Temperature was almost as usual and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88degs.7 (2 degs above normal) and a minimum value of 79.4 (deg above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.87" of rain, Poona 0.63", Sholapur 0.36" and Belgaum 0.78". Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in th central Bombay Deccan. Temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division except at Malegaon, where the maximum alone was below normal.

General Remarks.—A depression has formed off the Konkan coast and is slowly moving northwards. The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula and has caused an extension of rainfall in Gujarat and into Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, and local in the north and east of Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and the west Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 4.55" Calicut 2.81" Cochin 0.70" and Trivandrum 0.70'.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

D'aily Weather Telegram for the 23rd June 1925 issued from Simla.

A depression has formed off the Konkan in connection with strong revival of the monsoon on the west coast. The monsoon has also strengthened in the central parts of the country but remains weak in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, the west United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Central India West, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the north Punjab, northeast Baluchistan and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Lashio one inch; Dibrugarh one and a half; Jalpaiguri four; Naya Dumka, Muktswar one and a half; Mussooree two; Dharampur one; Dalhousie one and half; Jagdalur two; Pendra one and a half; Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24H OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	0	0.09	—0.09	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	0.88	0.40	+0.48	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.15	1.60	1.37	+0.23	24.77
Lahore	—	3.78	1.13	+2.65	19.62
Hissar	—	3.27	1.17	+2.10	14.47
Ambala	0.16	5.78	1.72	+4.15	30.49
Delhi	0.02	2.52	1.77	+0.75	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	—	2.98	1.32	+1.66	26.90
Mainpuri	1.15	6.87	0.94	+5.93	27.07
Jhansi	0.04	6.74	2.16	+4.58	36.17
Cawnpore	0.50	4.70	2 04	+2.66	35.92
Allahabad	0.04	1.75	2.67	—0.62	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	0.30	0.12	+0.18	3.68
Karachi	—	0.17	0.53	—0.36	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	—	2.93	1.80	+1.93	11.79
Ajmer	0.22	1.19	1.53	—0.34	20.65
Jaipur	—	3.18	1.43	+1.75	24.21
Kotah	0.30	4.38	2.11	+2.27	28.23
Mount Abu	1.43	8.09	2.61	+5.48	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	0.74	1.26	—0.52	14.39
Dwarka	—	1.52	1.03	+0.49	13.52
Veraval	—	10.24	4.27	+5.97	18.80
Rajkot	0.06	4.86	3.13	+1.73	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	2.24	10.20	3.60	+6.60	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.56	12.64	5.94	+6.70	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.77	5.98	3.37	+2.61	28.83
Deesa	—	3.70	1.18	+2.52	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	—	6.68	2.84	+3.84	29.19
Indore	0.28	5.36	4.42	+0.94	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	—	3.25	4.83	—1.58	55.11
Saugor	0.05	2.97	3.99	—1.02	44.95
Hoshangabad	—	5.97	4.40	+1.57	48.83
Khandwa	0.37	2.59	4.08	—1.49	29.63
Akola	0.27	3.75	4.08	—0.33	31.35
Amraoti	0.03	4.35	4.83	—0.48	33.05
Nagpur	0.03	6.48	6.72	—0.24	48.97
Chanda	1.50	4.00	5.74	—1.74	51.90
Raipur	0.38	2.31	6.43	—4.12	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.20	22.25	14.22	+8.03	70.63
Ratnagiri	1.95	19.34	23.67	—4.33	99.98
Mormugao	3.04	23.70	25.11	—1.41	94.95
Karwar	—	—	—	—	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.02	5.25	3.60	+1.65	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.87	4.10	4.47	—0.37	22.33
Poona	0.63	2.93	4.06	—1.13	27.11
Sholapur	0.36	2.35	3.91	—1.56	28.45
Bijapur	—	0.45	3.01	—2.56	20.90
Belgaum	0.78	3.66	6.48	—2.82	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	—	3.11	4.42	—1.31	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	—	2.70	4.24	—1.54	40.08
Hyderabad	0.07	2.05	3.68	—1.63	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	4.55	34.61	30.72	+3.89	125.68
Calicut	2.81	18.68	28.93	10.25	117.16
Cochin	0.70	15.18	23.57	—8.39	114.51
Trivandrum	0.70	3.21	11.40	—8.19	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	2.47	9.19	7.25	+1.94	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	—	5.15	3.74	+1.41	41.59
Bellary	0.01	0.02	1.56	—1.54	20.51
Cuddapah	—	1.08	2.37	—1.29	31.23
Madras	—	0.09	1.54	—1.45	50.74
Bangalore	0.03	1.11	2.50	—1.39	35.37
Coimbatore	0.05	0.60	1.42	—0.82	22.29
Trichinopoly	—	3.61	1.11	+2.50	33.18
Negapatam	—	0.78	0.97	—0.19	54.98

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have received a copy of the thirty-eighth annual report of the Company as submitted to policyholders and shareholders at the annual meeting at the Head Office, Toronto, on January 15ar. All previous records as regards new assurances were, according to the report, broken, the amount of new business written being in excess of 18 crores o Rupees, bringing the Insurance in force to Rs. 86,66,99,877.

The assets of the company increased by over one and a half crores rupees, another record, and now amount to Rs. 16,33,67,663. No variation was made during the year in the company's practice of investing its funds in Government and high class Municipal Bonds as well as first mortgages on unproved Real Estates. The rate of interest earned was slightly over 6.10 per cent.

Payments to policyholders and beneficaries also, according to the report, constitute record, and amount to Rs. 1,56,32,652 of which Rs. 45,39,219 was for death claims. The mortality experience was again very favourable.

The surplus of the company is shown as Rs. 85,87,641 not including the Investment and Contingency Reserve, which is increased to Rs. 20,03,424. In addition the Reserve for dividends to Policyholders has been increased to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid in dividends to policyholders during 1925.

The Company, whose advertisement appears elsewhere, has been represented by the well-known insurance firm Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., in the capacity of its "General Agents" since the year 1901.

"BEAU IDEAL OF CITIZEN AND PATRIOT."

A SASTRIAN ESTIMATE OF DAS' PERSONALITY.

Mr. V. Srinivas Sastri contributes to the 'Servant of India" the following tribute to the memory of Deshbandhu Das:—

During the last week the country has been convulsed with profound sorrow which has found vent in demonstrations almost unparalleled in extent and intensity. Our European brethren have been affected in a unusual degree. To a condolence meeting in England the Secretary of State and the Viceroy sent messages of sympathy. Considering that Mr. Das had been a determined opponent of the present Government, these facts constitute a significant tribute to his personality. Coming rather late into politics, he simply stormed the citadel of leadership. While paying homage to Mr. Gandhi, he acquired in his own sphere authority scarcely inferior. He achieved the distinction, rare among Indian politicians, of accomplishing a set purpose, the end of diarchy in Bengal. His Faridpur speech gave proof of flexibility of mind and resourcefulness, regarded by one section as full of promise and by another as full of portent. Perhaps he will be remembered for a long time as having revealed the possibilities of obstruction, though not in the strict Parnellite sense, within the Indian Legislature. A study of his life and character should be of profound interest as well as instruction. Let us hope that some one with the requisite knowledge and understanding will in time present us with a true and faithful picture of the man.

When the shock of grief is over and something like a proper perspective becomes possible, we shall have various and contradictory interpretations of the politician whom we are united in mourning to-day. It is easy to see that in his case, more than in others of its class, motives and methods will long remain involved in obscurity and dispute. In trying to weigh his character the student, who brings his own political bias, may feel attracted or repelled, but it would be imposable to deny his power or the bigness of his personality. Greatness may be denied him by those who associate with the word a high order of beneficence, originality or splendour. Cast by nature in a large mould, he still lacks the stature of a giant His political teaching though occasionally garbed in the robes of rhetoric, was uninformed by reading, and never reached the dignity of an evangel. Cut off by an unkind fate in the nick of time, he could not carry out his halfformed ideas for the welfare of the rural population of Bengal. Gifted with more than ordinary insight into the nature of men and the faculty of commanding them, he was nevertheless apt, in dealing with large affairs, to act on a rash impulse. His famous Hindu-Muslim pact, for instance, was a great error of judgment, which was, however, half redeemed in the eyes of his fellow-Bengalees by the amiable appeal to provincial pride which he made in defending himself—that what Bengal did one day, the rest of India would do next. To the very end he never brought down Swaraj from the cloudland of abstraction into the intelligible parlance of everyday politics. In some ways he appeared to stand midway between his colleagues, Messrs. Gandhi and Nehru. If he never soared into the serene spiritual height of the one, he always remained above the frank temporality of the other. The idealism of Bengal had a firm hold on him, the charms of her scenery thrilled him, and he often poured out the longings of his soul in moving and eloquent verse. Though skilled in modern law and in all the tricks of its practice, his conceptions of a happy and prosperous India were of the old-world type, exalting simplicity above modern civilisation, and poverty above the refinements of life. The Indian mind is peculiarly susceptible to certain primary loyalties. One of these lies in the region of filial duty. Our paragon of men, Sri Ramachandra, owes his unshakable empire over our hearts to his desire at all costs to maintain the sanctity of his father's word. To the son, who pays his father's debts even when the law would permit him to evade them, we yield our inmost homage and respect. To this virtue Mr. Das added renunciation and charity, giving evidence in this way of the complete superiority of his soul to the bondage of mere silver. When he abandoned his magnificene practice at the bar, he put it behind him like a thing of evil and never sighed for it again. In a land where through the ages learning and poverty have dwelt together in honourable and honoured companionship, the needy scholar is the object of ready compassion and the recipient of ungrudging hospitality. Many a student at school and college owed the means of his education to the tender heart of Mr. C. R. Das, from whose house, in the language of the poet, "no hungry man returned without food, no poor man without money and no sick man without medicine." His last act of renunciation, by which he left himself the bare means of subsistence, giving the rest of his acquisitions to purposes of public charity, only falls short of the sternest asceticism. There was not a man in India but heard the news of it with enhanced pride and admiration.

"Kings, that have given away their wealth to the poor, shine with the greater splendour for their decline."

No character, however, is complece nowa-days if it is made up wholly of private virtues and loyalties, however resplendent. The present day Indian youth looks for the quality of patriotism. Nay, he has recently become more exacting and has no use for a patriot who is not prepared to sacrifice himself; and a rough and ready test, which he invariably applies, is whether a man has gone to jail for his political convictions. The title deeds of Mr. Das to the worshipful reverence of his countrymen are complete in every particular; when we contemplate these, the defects that we were constrained to mention before fade out of view, and Mr. Das stands before us transfigured into the ideal citizen and the patriot.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

24th June, 1925.

An advance of 7 points in old crop and 9 to 12 points in new crop in New York future has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 7 points down. The markets were dull and featureless.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

"Poor Texas outlook is receiving more attention."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (5 p.m.) their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Dull and featureless market.

"Contracts scarce but disturbed political situation and poor trade restricting buyers. We do not expect material change in the immediate future."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld., have received the following cable D/23rd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. M. and B. Stem and Co.:—

WEATHER DRY.

"Market uncertain."

In sympathy with a small rise reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 457 1-2 i.e., a rupee and a half higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach July-August. On free selling by prominent Marwari Shroffs the prices steadily declined to Rs. 452 1-2. At this level Commission Houses and Brokers bought causing the values to improve to Rs. 454 and the market closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 452 3-4 and closed weak at Rs. 448 1-2 on free selling by Commission and Japanese Houses.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 422 1-2 and eased to Rs. 421 in sympathy with a fall in old Broach and on scattered selling; but again recovered to Rs. 422 1-2 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Commission Houses and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 392 1-2 and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 393 at 4 p.m. There was very little doing in this Contract. Fully good M. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted at Rs. 383 and Rs. 354 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate demand from Japan shippers and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations. (6-30 p.m.)

Bombay, June 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	417½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	448½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	350
Fully Good Bengal July	379
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	389

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23.

Description, Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good.				
M.G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	414	404	389	379
M.G. Kadi-Viramgaon	473	463	453	443
M.G. Dhollera	463	453	443	433
M.G. Junjab-American	500	490	480	470
M.G. Broach	490	480	470	460
M.G. Southerns			441	431
			F.G. Fair	431

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Fully Good Broach April/May	422
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	454
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	355
Fully Good Bengal July	384
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	392
Good Southerns June	433

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	380/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	380/5	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470/80
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/430	450/60
Nagpur	400/430	450/60
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/420	440/45
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	390/400	430/35
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340/85	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	350/85	400/415
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350/70	380/400
Khandesh Fine M.G.	345/55	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/80
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/65
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450/60
Coompta M.G.	.....	450/60
Westerns M.G.	.....	380/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	440/50
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

A. NORDEN AND CO.'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received on Wednesday the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—23rd June.

"More attention to Texas poor outlook is,"

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, June 24.

New York Market 23rd June.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.37	July.	23.39+02	23.44	+07
23.28	Oct.		23.37	+09
22.94	Jan.	23.00+06	23.06	+12
23.23	Mar.		23.35	+12

New York spot on 22nd June, 24.10—15; New Orleans 23.75—20.

Telegraphic market advices.—Market without any special feature.

July highest 23.63 (2.47 p.m.) lowest 23.27 (at the opening), range .36 points.

Liverpool Market 23rd June:

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11-40 a.m	Closing Prices	Since previous Close.
12.93	July	12.79—14	12.79—14	12.82	—11
12.53	Oct.	12.40—13		12.45	—08
12.41	Jan.			12.33	—08
12.44	Mar.			12.37	—07
Egyptian.					
23.80	Nov.			23.80	—00
22.6	Jan.			22.96	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.15 a.m.: Light rains New Orleans district.

(2) Cabled 4.45 p.m.: Narrow market. Drought doing great harm Southern half of Texas, American cross rate 4.86 1/8.

(3) Agricultural Bureau Report will be published on second July at 6-30 p.m. English summer time; Liverpool market will not remain open.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 24

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	178	230,343	338,887
Central India	29	328,669	300,831
Barsi and Nagar	111	200,293	202,226
Hyderabad-Gaorani	134	96,187	103,341
Berar	226	559,912	644,455
Central Provinces	...	253,286	265,02
Total Oomras	678	1,728,690	1,854,764
Dholera	873	286,503	178,343
N.W. Provinces	...	130,529	121,363
Rajputana	428	73,750	87,398
Sind-Punjab	228	356,316	306,201
Broach	332	477,949	307,241
Coompta & Dharwar	1,814	147,862	175,022
Westerns-Northerns	288	77,565	81522
Coconada	...	1,638	510
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	30,589	27,671
Persian	...	4,703	8,177
American	...	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	...	53,967	51,043
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	4	3,491	819
Total	4,645	33,83,201	32,00,076

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	20-6-25.	1st Sept. to 18th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,209	605,339	1,031,614
Japan & China	13,019	1,677,961	1,411,110
Coast Ports	...	29,301	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.		14,044	19,731
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		89,067	16,815
Total	14,228	2,415,712	2,527,393

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 24

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	470/75	454	422
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	410/15		393
Bengal M. G. Fine	405/07		
„ M. G. F. G.	390/92		
Khandesh Black leaf x	375/385	385	354
Khandwa-Sanavad	400/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	390/410		
Harda	400/430		
Ujjain	375/430		
Parbhani Purna.x	400/10		
Nander.x	400/10		
Wardha/Warora.	445/50		
Nagpur Katol	450/55		
Adoni x	420/25		
Sindh/American	480/82		
Sangli Miraj	440/45		
Bagalkot x	428/35		
Coompta	440/60		
Tirupur	495/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	450/52		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	440/45		

n No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 23-6-25	—	9273000	6751000
„ Yesterday do	—	2000	7000
Exports to date do	—	7914000	5521000
Stock at Ports 19-6-25	—	396000	318000
„ Interior Towns. do	—	245000	275000
„ Liverpool do	—	844000	484000
Visible Supply 20-6-25	—	1848000	1310000
Quantity in Sight do	—	14348000	11259000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
4645	3383201	3200076	3468622

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 18th June

1924-25	1923-24
14044	19874

Total Stock in Bombay on 18-6-25 7,79,587 B/s. last year—7,85,876 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 18th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	619759	1032254	725802
China	337224	209891	359799
Japan	1414434	1201219	1562191
Coast-Ports	29301	49385	45416
Total	2400718	2492749	2693208
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	1100	6326	1384
China Japan & Coast ports	38203	27285	90370
Silver 73-0-0	Gold 21-4-9	Govt Paper. 70-2-0	

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York advanced 7 to 12 points and Liverpool declined 11 to 7 points.

Here the local market is rather quieter old Broach having opened at Rs. 457½ since when it has declined to Rs. 455½ with new Broach at Rs. 421½, Oomras at Rs. 393/- and Bengals Rs. 385/-and Rs. 355/-. We adhere to our opinion.

Sampin closed this morning 315.60, 311.10 and 306.00, for June, September and December these rates being 90 down, .80 and 1.60 up respectively.

Ready Cotton:—There was a good demand for ready cotton yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Wednes. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Weak.

Broach July/August, Rs. 454. A/May 1926 Rs. 422. Oomra D/January Rs. 393.

Bengal July, Rs. 385. D/January Rs. 355.

COTTON

Liverpool, June 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 300.
Mid American Spot:
Universal Standard 13.51 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.00.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.35
Oct	23.32
Jan	22.99
New York Noon Call.	
July	23.28
Oct	23.23
Jan	22.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
July	23.32
Oct	22.88

Liverpool, June 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.. Liverpool.

July	12.82—.11
Oct	12.45—.08
Jan	12.38—.08
Mar	12.37—.07

London, June 23.

Tele Transfers 1/63/32 firm.
Bar Gold 4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/16 unsettled.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.82 unchanged.
August	12.71+.01
October	12.46+.01
December	12.38+.02
January	12.35+.02
March	12.39+.02

EGYPTIANS.

Novembef	24.00+.20

London 23rd Exchange Belgium 10,475.
London 23rd Exchange Athens 29,950.
London 23rd Cuban Sugar 12/7½ June/July sellers.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

June	12.89—.11
July	12.82—.11
Aug	12.70—.11
Sep	12.59—.09
Oct	12.45—.08
Nov	12.38—.07
Dec	12.36—.07
Jan	12.33—.08
Feb	12.34—.08
Mar	12.37—.07
Apl	12.37—.07
May	12.38—.07
June	12.35—.07

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 23.

June	29.00—.10
July	28.40—.10
Aug	27.90—.10
Sep	26.65—.05
Oct	25.75 unchanged
Nov	23.80 unchanged.
Dec	23.35 unchanged.
Jan	22.65+.05
Feb	22.50+.05
Mar	22.45+.05
Apl	22.40+.05
May	22.35+.05

Tone:—Manchester Market dull business restricted Yarns large supplies limited business.

CLOSING PRICES

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, June 23.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.44+.07
Oct	23.36+.08
Jan	23.06+.12
Mar	23.35+.12

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, June 23.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 9,000.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.44+.07
Oct	23.36+.08
Jan	23.06+.12
Mar	23.35+.12
Spot Cotton at New York	24.20+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.55—.20

Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans:—

July	23.20—.20
Oct	22.96+.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 3/4.
Demand Bills 48575.
Siver Commerciol Bars Foreign Mined 70.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.

Scinde Good 9.55.
Scinde Fully Good 9.95.
Scinde Fine 10.35.
Bengal Good 9.65.
Bengal Fully Good 10.05.
Bengal Fine 10.45.
Oomra Good 10.35.
Oomra Fully Good 10.75.
Oomra Fine 11.15.
Broach Good 11.10.
Broach Fully Good 11.50.
Broach Fine 11.90.

WHEAT.

Lonflon, June 23.

Barletta Russo 62½ lbs.—55/6 June/July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. 57 June/July sellers.

Tone:—Steady poor demand.

Australian June/July sellers 55/6.

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 56/9.

Part Cargo Barletta Russo 62½ lbs 54 early June to continent paid Part Cargo Victorian Wheat 54 1st May L/L Leith paid.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, June, 24, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
READY:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	11 8 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 10 0	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 1 0
Linseed, White Thin		12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	71 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	
Roppyseed, White	12 13 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 4 0	
Barley	40 0 0	
Cotton seed Ready Delivery		5 4 0
Jira	10 0 0	
FORWARD:—	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 0 6	
Wheat Sept.	8 4 9	
Linseed, May	13 2 6	
Linseed, Sept	13 7 6	

SEEDS

London, June 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 3/8 June/July sellers.

£19 1/2 Aug/Sep Paid.

Tone:—Weak—Demand poor.

Cottoneeed Bombay £9 5/8 June/July sellers easy.

Castorseed Bombay £23/- J/J sellers.

Tone:—Firm dearer.

Rapesced Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton £21 3/8 J/J nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton £21 3/8 J/J quoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, per ton £23 1/7 J/J sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore. per ton £21 1/8 J/J sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £23 J/J sellers.

Linseed Bombay £22 J/J sellers.

LINSEED.

London, June 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags, June/July Done Buyers £21.

Aug./Sept. Done £421½.

Linseed Lone:—Weak for all. Poor demand. Prices lower.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—

Raw Months July/August Value £41.

Raw Buyers, etc. Sept./Oct. paid 41.

London, June 23.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £21/- June/July shipment and at £21½ Aug/September shipment—Linseed La Plata Argentine at £19½ Aug/Sep. shipment to Hull.

Tone of Linseed weak.
Tone of Cottonseed easier
Tone of Linseed Oil steady.
Tone of Wheat steady.
Tone of Rice firm.

JAVA SUGAR

London, June 23.

Fine White Java C. & F.	Calcutta	15/10 1/2 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F.	Calcutta	15 10 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F.	Calcutta	16 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F.	Bombay	16/4 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F.	Karachi	16 4 3/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

Tone:—Dull—No business.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 24.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 10¼	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-2	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 4 3
Japan	No. 20	0 14 6
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

SHARES.

London, June 23

Hongkong Bank £125½.
Chartered Bank £19¼.
National Bank £46½.
P. & O. Bank £10½.
Eastern Bank £6¼.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

Market opened at yesterday's quotations and improved to Rs. 20 to 25 by general purchase of investors. Especially, Bombay Dyeing, Century and Fazals were in demand.

Looking to the good monsoon reports from all over the country the market may have a further rise.

Market closed for Nagpur at Rs. 456-4, Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 792-8, Century at Rs. 346-4 and Fazals at Rs. 800.

In Cash Shares there was also good enquiry.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	45
Central	25	1½	22-12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	82
Imperial	500	40	1417-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	366-4
Union	7½	..	3-10
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7
Central India Mining	10	4-8	25-8
Indian Cement O.	250	..	26-4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	45-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	820
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	630
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	71-4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	160
Scindia Steam	30	14-0	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	2 p.c.	427-8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	895
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	855
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	355
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	507-8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-135	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	660
New Prince of Wales	500	61	430
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	330
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	77-8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6	4-4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	235
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	25
Tata Iron Defd.	150	..	92
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	30	..	43-2
Thacker	75	..	11-8
Telephone	50	..	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	50	1	23
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4-12
New India	25	1-0	12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8-8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	792-8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	..
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	45
Century	100	20	346-4
Central India O.	100	16	456-4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47-8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	10 3/4 12
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	212-8
Currimbhoy	250	..	330
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	..	580
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	310
Edward Sassoon	200	..	115
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	20	800
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	102-8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	201-4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	377-8
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	100
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	77-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4600
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	40
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	250
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	150
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	102-8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	117-8
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	10	317-8
Osmanshahi (100)	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	466-4
Phœnix	100	15	420
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	55
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	9300
Simplex	250	..	120
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	95
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	443-12
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	45
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1675
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

COTTON MILLS.

	Fluctuations				
Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	..	390
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	420
Bombay Dyeing	767-8	765	770	750	792-8
Century	346-4	346-4	340		346-4
Central India	453-12	457-8	455		456-4
Colaba Land	107-8	..	..		108-12
Crescent	210	212-8	..		210
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	115
Fazulbhoy	792-8	802-8	786-4		800
Finlay	..	..	..	..	120
Globe	..	..	..	..	50
Gokak	..	..	..	..	102-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	201-4
Indore Malwa	377 8	350	375		377-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee	..	..	..	..	250
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	130
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	102-8
Mysore	..	..	..	..	117-8
New Great	315	300	318-12		317-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	..	310
Pearl	461-4	467-8	461-4		466-4
Phonix	..	..	..	..	420
Simplex	122-8	125	126-4		120
Swadeshi	436-4	445	440		443-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	45

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	140
Bombay Steam	71-4
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	95
Bundi Cement	7
Indian Cement	26-4
Central India Mining	25-8
Katni Cement Ord.	40
Shivrajpur	45-8
Tata Hydro	862-8 900 897-8 895
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	11-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	45 43-12 42-8 43-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Rs. a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	70 4
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	87
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95 10
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 2
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100 3
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 5
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 2
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 6
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 13
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 6
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 15
4 per cent.	Port Trust due 1974	74
4 per cent.	Municipal due 1974	75
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust due 1974	74
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1929-49	101
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1954	102

Market very firm. All Securities in demand. Sellers reserved 6 1/2 per cent. D. Loan demand unsatisfied Scrip Scarce.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd June, 1925.

Cotton	4645 Bags
Wheat	16663 Qrs.
Linseed	8365 „
Rape, etc.	3148 „
Gingellyseed	1639 „
Popyseed	247 „
Groundnuts	1338 „
Castorseed	846 „
Rice	52306 „
Myrabollams	1794 „
Cottonseed	4513 „
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	2661 „
Juwar	nil
Masur	nil
Barley	367 „
Bajri	1335 „
Coal	737 Tons

(For other Commercial see page 9).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Events

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League:—West Yorks vs. B.B.A., F.I. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 26.

Harwood League: Colaba United vs. G.I.P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 28.

Harwood League: B.B.R.A., vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 28.

Public meeting of the Parsis in honour of memory of late Mr. C. R. Das and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Shams-ul-Ulema Dastoor Darab Sanjana to preside.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE MEETING.—The June monthly meting which was to be held yesterday but was postponed will be held to-day (Thursday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Corporation Hall.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—The monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-day at 5 p.m., Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir will speak on "Infant Welfare."

CRAWFORD MARKET STALL-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalay Hall at 6 p.m. to-day, to consider the question of the rents as well as arrangement for the working of the Association.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB, (To-day's programme).—One Step—Fantasio (Savoy), Fox Trot—Well Im' surprised, Fox Trot—Doo Wacks Doo. Waltz—June Brought the Roses, Tango—Cup of sorrow, Fox Trot—It ain't goana rain no mo, Waltz—Tell Tele Twilight, Fox Trot—When the music dies down, Fox Trot—I'm goana bring a water melon, One Step—English Melody, News bulletin.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th inst. arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

COL. GIDNEY AND DEPUTATION.—As Col. Gidney, President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, India, is leading a Deputation to England for the purpose of placing the interests of the Community before the British public and the authorities in England, a meeting will be held in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 6-45 p.m. This meeting is to welcome the Deputation and to afford an opportunity to Col. Gidney and the other members to place their views and objects before those interested in the movement.

"MADAN THEATRES LTD."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter on Madan Theatres, Ltd., which appears in your issue of date, I should like to endorse everything that your correspondent says therein.

There is, however, one point which he has missed. The Company's balance sheet, in the profit and loss account, shows under the heading of "Net Revenues" a sum of Rs. 7,91,586-12-5. This amount is supposed to have been earned, in Company's own words, "on working of cinema shows, theatrical companies, receipts from hire of films, private engagements, screen advertisements, cinemas in Association and variety Turns etc., "after deducting working and management expenses." What it does not say is whether the cost of films, used by these theatres was also deducted or not. As a matter of fact it is apparent that such is not the case. The Company will do well to explain this matter immediately.

The shareholders also should demand that a statement showing the profit and loss of "each" theatre separately should also be published. On closer examination it will be found that the Company is losing money on dozens of theatres but keeps on working them on the stupid idea of controlling the "largest circuit in India."

Your correspondent is perfectly right when he says that no proper method is used by the Company for either buying or circulating films, and I doubt very much whether the Directors have any idea at all as to how they stand at any time. In some places the Company owns half a dozen theatres, whereas in others only one or two. What happens to the programmes which start from the original station—Calcutta, where Company puts on about four new programmes every week. In Bombay they cannot use more than two programmes. It is, therefore, obvious that most of the films do not go round the whole of the country and must bring a loss.

Thanking you for giving this a space in your valued paper.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE SHARE-HOLDER.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona City on Tuesday.

The following had the honour of lunching at Viceregal Lodge on the 24th inst:—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bouze, Professor and Mrs. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Major E. O. Webb.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ARMY DETAILS WIN.

POLICE AND GYM DRAW.

There were again two fixtures decided on Wednesday evening the ground being in an ideal condition. The first division match between the Army Details and the G.I.P. attracted a poor attendance in the stands though the free sides were pretty well packed. It was an interesting game but not up to the required standard. The Army Details registered their first victory and deserved to win. They were the better side and had most of the play but it was only in the last minute that they could put through the only goal.

Eagle was the best back on the field his long kicking being a feature of the game, while Corr in the pivotal position made a good impression. In the second half Phipps had to do a lot of work and he did it well. Just before the end Holden sent in a stinger which slipped through Phipps' fingers. Hardly had the ball been kicked off than the whistle blew full time.

Army Details:—Macanlay; Bennett and McMurchie; Brooks, Hardy and Snow; Tuck, Taylor, Thompson, Holden and Court.

G.I.P.:—Phipps; Veevers and Eagle; Shinkfield, Corr and Callaghan; Shea, Spiers, Thompson, Finnigam and Alcock.

Referee:—W. H. Cummings.

DULL GAME ON OVAL.

The Gym. and the Police were expected to give a better display than they did. It was an uninteresting game in which both sides missed good chances. The Gymkhana were the better team and were unlucky to be one goal down at half time, Littlewood scoring for the Police. Lloyd had a splendid opportunity when he was perfectly clear close to the Police goal, but he allowed Godwin to make a good save at the expense of a corner. The second half of the game was monopolised by the Gym. but they could not score. The Police made spasmodic rushes which were effectively closured by Hudson who was playing a sound game in the defence.

Five minutes before the end the Gymkhana canalised through McKenzie, and a little later Lloyd hit the upright with a surprise shot. The Police made a sudden attack which nearly succeeded, Heaseman smothering it by falling on the ball.

City Police:—Godwin; Hewson and Dewy; Priestley, Rabbitt and C. Hewson; Littlewood, McKenzie, Duthie, Gardener and Gulam Mahomed.

Bombay Gym.:—Heaseman; Peel and Hudson; Livingstone, Phillips and Fellowes; Scales, Edwards, Lloyd, McKenzie and Wand.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

LONDON, June 24.

The Northumberland Plate at Newcastle resulted as follows:—

Obliterate (three to one against) ...	1
Charpeau (ten to one)	2
Ribblesdale (nine to two)	3

Ten ran. Won by a length. Three lengths separated second and third.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 23.

The following are the results of the remaining county cricket matches:—

The match between Essex and the Oxford University ended in a draw Essex 390, Oxford 344. Essex 151, Oxford 129 for 5.

Notts versus Middlesex: Middlesex won by four wickets. Notts 167, Middlesex 127. Notts made 461 for nine wickets and declared. Middlesex: 502 for 6. (Bruce 103, Hendren 206 not out, Mann 101 not out). Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY MATCHES.

LONDON, June 23.

The following are results of County Cricket matches that began on Saturday.—

Surrey versus Somerset:—Surrey won by an innings and 111 runs. Somerset 206, Surrey 477. Somerset 160 (Hitch 7 for 43.)

Yorkshire versus Leicestershire:—Yorkshire won by an innings and 160 runs. Yorkshire 451 for three and declared. Leicester 85 and followed-on and made 206 (Fowke 53, Waddington 4 for 67, Kilner 5 for 56).

Northamptonshire versus Glamorganshire: Northampton won by 297 runs. Northampton 135 and 457. Glamorgan 107 and 188. Thomas 4 for 43. Jupp 4 for 58.)

Lancashire versus Hampshire: Lancashire 209. Hampshire 166 and 239 (Tennyson 75). Lancashire 9 for 1

Derbyshire versus Worcestershire: Derby won by six wickets. Worcester 133. Derby 264. Worcestershire 208. Derby 81 for 4.

Sussex versus Cambridge University:—Cambridge won by nine wickets. Cambridge 543 Sussex 208 and 358. (Watson 75 Newbury 50 not out). Cambridge 24 for 1.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 23.

The weather improved and the sun came out and the crowd increased. In the second round the American Casey beat the Englishman Hollins by 6/1, 6/2, 6/4; Cicleress has eliminated the Davis Cup player Kingsley by 3/6, 6/1, 6/4, 6/4. The Australian Anderson beat the Englishman Burr 6/0, 6/2, 6/1. Lycett beat the Irish Davis Cup player, C. Scroope. 6/3, 6/2, 6/1; Barclay beat the Englishman Temple by 6/4, 6/3, 6/3.

A start was made in the Women's singles, but Mrs. Edgington's scratching has deprived the crowd of the sight at Suzanne play. The latter now meets Ryan in the second round.

In the first round, Ryan beat Miss Brown by 6/3, 6/4; The French woman, Madame Billout, disposed of the best English woman, Mrs. Lycett, 4/6, 6/3, 11/9. McKane beat Miss Sterry by 6/3, 6/1.

Borotra beat the English Davis Cup player, Turnbull. 10/8, 5/7, 7/5, 10/8. Turnbull put up a great fight. His centre-line screw services puzzled the champion while in the first set he made some excellent passing shots. Games were won alternately in the second set till the score stood at five all. Turnbull led by four games to one in the third set and by four games to nil in the fourth, but each time Borotra overcoming his erratic tendencies finished brilliantly. He often footfaulted while he the South African Spence defeated Wheatley slipped and fell full length frequently.

Another English hope went down when 6/2, 6/2, 8/6.—Reuter's Special.

JAGATMOHANLAL'S SUCCESS.

Jagatmohanlal beat Jagmohan by 6/2, 6/1, 6/2. The American Hennessey beat the Englishman Dicks 8/6, 6/3, 6/4.—Reuters 'Special.

LONDON, June 24.

The prospects of play at Wimbledon appear remote as intermittent rain set in this morning and persisted throughout the afternoon. The Centre court has been covered.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 24.

In the second round the American Garland beat the British playtr Eames by 2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the first round of Ladies Singles Mrs. Gough beat Miss Townsend by 6—3, 7—5. —Reuter.

GOLF AT TROON.

LONDON, June 23.

The qualifying round in the Open Golf Championship was continued to-day at Troon in glorious weather and with lightest breeze blowing. Leading scorers were:—O'Neil 146, Aubrey Boomer (France). A. Cumpston (North Manchester) and May 147. Others who qualified include Macdonald Smith 154, Barnes 155, Kirkwood 153, Cyril Tolley 153, Abe Mitchell 152, George Duncan 156, Harry Vardon and Josh Taylor 154 and Ted Ray 152.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 24.

Bundaberg (Queensland).—The English football team beat the Northern Districts in a football match by nine goals to nil.—Reuter.

LATE DESHBANDHU

TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO BE HELD ON JULY 1ST.

Mr. V. J. Patel writes to say that in pursuance of the requisition of the citizens of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay has consented to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall, for the purpose of recording the city's sense of loss and sorrow owing to the death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, on the 1st of July 5 p.m. (S.T.), the day and hour fixed by the President of the Indian National Congress for similar meetings throughout the country, and that therefore a meeting of the signatories to the requisition will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the Corporation Hall, to settle the preliminaries to the meeting and to prepare draft resolutions. Mr. Patel regrets that as there is very little time, it has not been found possible to write to the signatories to the requisition individually, and trusts that every signatory will regard this announcement as an invitation to him, and make it a point to attend the meeting.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY'S CONDOLENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 24.

At a special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality held on Tuesday a resolution recording its profound regret at the death of Mr. C. R. Das, and offering its sincere condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Das and her family and adjourning the house was passed by all the members standing with the exception of the Collector Mr. Bharucha and the Honorary Magistrate Mr. H. J. Antia who remained sitting in their chairs.

GANDHIJI AND AYURVED.

POONA CITY, June 23.

A very largely attended meeting of the Ayurvedic physicians of Poona and other districts was held under the auspices of the Poona Vaidyak Mandal and a resolution was passed protesting against the statement of Mahatma Gandhi in his "Young India" of 11th June, on the Ayurvedic system. The speakers on the resolution emphasised that the statement of Mr. Gandhi was highly deprecatory of the Hindu system of medicine.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY ADJOURNS.

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

A meeting of the local Municipal Board held this evening passed a resolution recording its sense of heavy loss sustained by the country in the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chitteranjan Das. The meeting then adjourned without transacting any other business.—A. P.

It is reported that quite a large number of counterfeit currency notes are now in circulation in Southern India and many of these have also found their way to Madras. It is suspected that these notes are manufactured at a certain place on the borders of Travancore and Cochin States. The City Police are now engaged in close investigation as to whether there are any agents in Madras who do the work of uttering these notes.—A. P.

BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.

ALLEGED ILLICIT POSSESSION BY CHINAMEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ah Sang Lo Ta alias Tang Sain and Ah Youg An Ya, two Chinamen working on board the S.S. "Nagpur" were charged with illicit possession of cocaine weighing 168 ozs. valued at Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Kirke Smith, Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr Banaji and Mr. St. John defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that the first accused is a fitter on board the S.S. "Nagpur" while the second accused is a winchman. On receipt of information Excise officials started negotiations with the accused and recovered the big haul of cocaine.

Mr. Kelly, Chief Inspector of Customs in his evidence stated on arrival of the S.S. "Nagpur" in Bombay harbour on May 10, from Kobe and Shanghai, he along with his staff boarded the steamer. They asked for the joiner and the winchman of the steamer as the Customs authorities had received information that the steamer was carrying a big quantity of cocaine. On that day they could not discover any cocaine. He then put a guard on the steamer night and day. On May 26, an informant came to him with three cornered chit with Chinese characters. He then deputed Inspector Woodword to go to the steamer with the chit and start negotiations with the Chinamen. Inspector Woodword saw the accused on board the steamer who took Mr. Woodword to the washhouse of the steamer and there handed him 3 packets of cocaine 1½ lb. each. They tied the packets round Mr. Woodword's waist under his shirt. They called Mr. Woodword again in the night when they gave him the remaining 4 packets. The Collector of Customs was communicated with and the accused arrested on the following day.

The case is proceeding.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the night of the 14th instant a boy named Sajia Babaji (10) residing at Mankeshwar Temple, Reay Road, was seated with his legs hanging on a wooden bench. There was a *sigree* close by on which a pot containing water was placed. Accidentally the legs touched the pot and the pot turned over. The water fell into the sigree and the steam coming out of the water burnt the boy from the wrist down to both legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday, death being due to burns.

At an inquest held by the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

At about 1-40 p.m. on Tuesday one Babaji Bapu, a Hindu (50) residing at Hingwalas chawl, Sussex Road, was waiting for a tram-car at the junction of Sussex Road. Just then a steam lorry No. Bom. 908 came out of Sussex Road and turned to its right to go towards Parel. On seeing the lorry coming towards him Babaji ran towards the tram lines and dashed into the front portion of tram-car No. 694 which was being driven by tram-driver No. 546. He was struck and knocked down by the tram-car. The tram-car was stopped and Babaji was extricated from the life-guard and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The following were the closing quotations at the Share Market to-day:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 60, 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 76/2, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 100/5, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/3, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 102/2, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 104/2, 6 per cent. bonds 1931 104/8.

Cottons:—New Victoria 3/6.

Jutes:—Anglo India 400, Birla 7/9, Champdany 172, Clive 37/4, Craig 4/13, Delta 464, Hooghly ord 70/8, Howrah 39/4, National 28, Reliance 60/10, Standard 389.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 19, Borrea 15/1, Burra Dhemo 3/8, Equitable 14/10, Jainty Central 4/12, North Damuda 5/2, Samla and Kendra 8/4, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/6, South Karanpura 9/4, West Jemuria 2/4.

Tea Companies:—East India 21, Namburadi 13.

The exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three thirty-second pence.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated:—

Wednesday's opening rate	—4
Wednesday's closing rate	—4
Liverpool opening	+4
Liverpool closing	+3

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Sukar Manga.
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(*Before Justices Fawcett and Madgoolkar.*)

This was an appeal against the Sessions Judge of Surat. He agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships judgment:—

Justice Fawcett observed: "The accused Sukar in this case was a Dubla by caste whose age is stated to be about 24. He has been convicted of having committed the murder of one Bai Chibbi on the 27th December 1924 by an unanimous verdict of the jury and has been sentenced to death. We have to consider whether this sentence should be confirmed, and also the appeal presented by the accused who asks that proper justice should be meted out to him. Mr. Ratanlal, who has been appointed by the Registrar to appear for the appellant, admits that there is nothing he can urge against the conviction, and the accused himself at the trial pleaded guilty to the charge of murder under section 302 I. P. C., as well as to the charge under 392 of having robbed Bai Chibbi at the time of the murder. He made a confession on the 4th January 1925 before the First Class Magistrate, Bulsar, in which he admitted having killed Bai Chibbi and removed certain ornaments which were on her, and having subsequently disposed of the ornaments. He repeated this confession on the 3rd April 1925 before the Committing Magistrate and in the Sessions Court he adhered to these two statements. Evidence was also adduced by the prosecution, in accordance with the usual practice in a murder case where the accused pleads guilty. The circumstances briefly are as follows:—

The deceased Bai Chibbi on the 27th December 1924 went to her parents' house at the village called Nahani Danti to see her father, who had returned from a voyage and was about to start again on another one. Late in the evening she left her parents' house to return to her husband's house. On her return journey she met the two witnesses Vahali and Soni, who both say that they saw the accused walking ahead of Chibbi and advised her to proceed homewards in his company. The next day the dead body of Chibbi was found with injuries which, in the opinion of the medical officer, had caused her death and devoid of the ornaments which she usually wore. The main injury was one cutting the neck in front upto the vertebrae. Portions of the right and left ears had also been cut and injured in a manner indicating the forcible removal of rings; and there were abrasions on the right and left legs of the deceased showing the forcible removal of anklets. Evidence was also adduced by the prosecution as to the disposal of the deceased's ornaments by the accused. In these circumstances the verdict of the jury convicting the accused both under section 302 and section 392 I. P. C. is clearly correct.

Mr. Ratanlal has however asked us to refrain from confirming the sentence of death on the ground that the accused had taken liquor before he committed this offence. In his various statements the accused has alleged that he took half a pound of liquor and 5 pounds of toddy before he met the deceased and that he was drunk. There are also two witnesses who say he was drunk. But it is clear from the accused's own statement that he was not so drunk as not to know what he was doing, for they contain details as to the commission of the crime, which are borne out by the medical evidence; and the ordinary rule is that drunkenness is not a sufficient ground for reducing the sentence without any further extenuating circumstance. The present case is, as the learned Sessions Judge points out, one of a brutal murder on or near the high way of a helpless woman for the sake of her ornaments, and we see no sufficient ground for holding that the accused should not suffer the ordinary penalty provided for murder in a case of this kind. We therefore confirm both the sentences passed upon the accused and dismiss the appeal."

BAIL GRANTED.

At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Justices Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan and Mr. Percival granted bail to Yar Mahomed, who along with six others was charged, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being a members of an unlawful assembly criminal conspiracy, and causing grievous hurt.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji instructed by Mr. J. B. Kapadia appeared for the petitioner, while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The prosecution was launched at the instance of Baroo Mira and Moosa Kala who belonged to the Chachi Pathan tribe. They had selected one Ambeer as their Ghat Serang to supply crew to the P. and O. ships. The petitioner was a rival of Ambeer for Ghat Serangi. On 28th May last Ambeer accompanied by the complainants and other companions had gone to Wadi Bunder to give farewell to some friends who were sailing for China. While they were leaving the docks, it was alleged, the petitioner and his party including the other accused assaulted them, causing injuries to several of them.

Their Lordships ordered that the applicant be released on a surety of Rs. 3,000 and on his own recognizance for the same amount

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.

S S Egremont, Nelson, New York.
S S Canara, Johns, Rangoon.
S S Domala, Henderson, London.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.

S S Garisoppa, Lowth, Calcutta.
S S Khandala, Downing, Durban.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
S S British Merchant, Pritchard, Mahomerah.

LOADING.

June 24.

Steamer Trevos for Hull.
Steamer Domala for London.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Mooltan for London.

S S Egremont:—The Volkart Bro's steamer Egremont, 5329 tons, Captain Nelson, arrived in Harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Canara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 2333 tons, Captain Johns, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Domala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Domala, 3529 tons, Captain Henderson, arrived in Harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Co's African Mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing sailed yesterday from Harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi, 2157 tons, Captain P H Ward, will sail to-day from Harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 24.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—3 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 564 bales cotton P Chrystal and Co, 25 bales wool M Nissim, 450 bales wool G Jathanand, 37 bales wool A Shustry, 323 bales cotton waste M Chundulal and Co, 146 bales cotton fly Birla Bros Ltd, 50 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co, 50 bales hemp S Parmanand, 200 bales wool V Womersey, 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 240 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co Ltd, 125 bales cotton W H Brady and Co Ltd, 152 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 580 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—600 lbs. sheep guts S M Haji Kadarbakhsh, 200 cwt turmeric Phomul Bros.

S S Tever for Trieste:—51 bales cow hides H M Malim and Co, 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Lunelurg for Leith:—6000 cwt cottonseed E. D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—22 bales cow hides H Noormahomed and Haji Eisa, 13 bales goat skins M Ladak, 7 bales sheep skins M Ladak, 55 bales cotton I A H Moosa Ltd, 50 bales cotton Kalyandas Bros, 16 bales fox skins A Jamshed off, 25 bundles woollen carpets F Haji off, 14 bundles fox skins F Haji off, 26 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahim off, 13 bundles fox skins H A Ebrahim off, 1 bundle fox skins H A Amin off, 3 bundles woollen carpets H A Amin off, 4 bundles lamb skins H A Amin off, 2 boxes silver ware Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 1 bundle woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 4 packages woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 12 packages trophics Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly C Piraj and Co, 572 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd, 165 bales cotton fly Volkart Bros.

S S Liebenfels for Rotterdam:—77 bales cotton fly Walmer and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton fly V N Joshi, 62 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co, 10 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co, 35 bales cotton fly I A H Moosa Ltd., 150 bales cotton K Pirojsha and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—20 bales goat hair A Shustry, 67 bales cow hides H M Halim and Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly C Piraj and Co, 7 bales cow hides H M Halim and Co.

For Rotterdam:—3000 cwt crushed bones F Ebrahim and Co Ltd, 5 bales buffalo hides H M Halim and Co, 3850 cwt linseed oil cake R Motichand and Co,

S S Capodimonte for Naples:—1000 cwt castorseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—1 bundle woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 400 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons, 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 3250 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

Dor Yokohama:—200 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons, 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons.

For Osaka:—900 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.,

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd., 500 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.,

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co., Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co., 400 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons, 500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1925.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

There has been considerable mystery about the visit of Sir Basil Blackett to England and several rumours have been circulated about him since his departure from Bombay. In the first instance we were informed that Sir Basil Blackett belonged to that minority school in the United Kingdom, which was not in favour of the resumption of the gold standard there immediately whereas Mr. Churchill. the Chancellor, was made of too strong a metal to be bent by a mere civil servant with an oriental veneer on his experience at the Treasury. It was whispered in high financial circles in Bombay that the prospect of differences agitated Sir Basil Blackett and that he hinted at resignation. It was also stated that some great American financial firms were casting greedy eyes on him and, lastly, that he had preferred the gilded stewardship of the Imperial Bank to the rough and tumble of the Finance Minister's work, which is arduous, at all events for some months while the Assembly is in session. All this has been contradicted by Reuter, who has further informed us that Sir Basil Blackett "will continue with the reforms and developments connected with his name." This message, reassuring to certain people, would have excited no comment but for the fact that it was made by the "Statesman" of Calcutta a ground for unmeasured encomiums of the Finance Member The time will come when his services or disservices to this country will be properly weighed. In the meanwhile we would like to know who are those who, by the "Statesman's" token, are going to heave "the sigh of relief" at this announcement. What are the 'reforms" which this "rare administrator" has initiated? Apart from an impassioned advocacy of the salt duty in the interests of balanced budget and the concealing of expenditure under the so-called debt redemption scheme, the Finance Member has little to his credit. He has resorted to the expedient of a high exchange as a short cut to budget surpluses at the expense of the producer. He has ridiculed the proposals for the repeal of the excise duty and has on every possible occasion tried to divide the various provinces into opposite camps until such tactics brought forth trenchant protests from Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Rama Iyengar. The Finance Department has set a very bad example to other departments of Government by drawing an unduly large number of highly-paid officials on special duty at Simla. Sir Basil Blackett has tried to reproduce the administrative machinery of the Treasury in London at the Finance Department by creating a costly Board of Revenue, by appointing a special officer for taxation and establishing a section dealing specially with technical finance. He has not enhanced the reputation of the Government by defiance of the Assembly in connection with the Taxation Enquiry Committee, from which the mask has now fallen and which is going to be the instrument for raising new taxes in this country without the taxable capacity of the people having been ascertained. The fact that Sir Basil Blackett immediately on his return to this country to-day is going to Bangalore, where the Taxation Committee also is busy writing its report, is extremely significant. We trust when he meets the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau he will throw light on the mystery of his visit to Bangalore.

In the meanwhile Sir Basil Blackett has succeeded in screwing the exchange up from s. 1/3 to 1/6 and has claimed merit for not allowing it to go higher. The arrangements in connection with the currency have led to very great stringency in the money market, very high money rates, depression of trade and widespread unemployment. For some reasons the presidency of Bombay Sir Basil Blackett appears to have evoked so serious a dislike in him that he has not raised his little finger to do anything for the premier industry of Western India. On the contrary he has been finding fault with Bombay mill-owners' method of financing the industry by short period deposits and their failure to take long period loans in times of prosperity though perhaps he is unaware that in Lancashire itself many factories are being financed on the short period basis. There is no hope that, while Sir Basil Blackett is the Finance Member, the iniquitous Meston settlement, which makes transferred administration ridiculous in Bombay and leads to futile attempts at new taxation will be revised. In regard to the Alliance Bank muddle the equivocations and ominous inaction of the Government of India have under his regime culminated in a final announcement that the wrong-doers will not be prosecuted. A financial adventure at the expense mainly of this country must go unpunished, especially as the Government threw in all their weight through the Imperial Bank to keep out an Indian liquidator, from whom the people, who have suffered, would have expected a more prompt and persistent effort to secure punishment of the guilty. All this is what the "Statesman" describes as the "brilliant management of the finances of this country". The Indian public of every shade of opinion, is, on the other hand, somewhat tired of his imperious manner in the Assembly and of his impatience of legitimate criticism by the representatives of the public. It also recognises that his management of affairs is brilliant, not from the point of view of India, but from the point of view of the United Kingdom and her adventurous sons in the East and it is for this reason that it dreads his plan and programme for the next great episode in his career, viz., the forthcoming Currency Commission.

Sir Basil Blackett, who was the Secretary of the Chamberlain Commission which finaly installed the execrable system of mismanaged currency on the throne, brings to bear on the subject a bias, which he has never concealed and which, therefore, raises just apprehensions about another sacrifice of India's vital interests to the hobby of her overlords. Nor has he been slow in importing in all matters of public controversy relating to finance a very strong political bias. With pompous insincerity in imitation of a great English statesman, he once said "we are all Swarajists to-day" and then went on to show why the demand for responsible government could not be granted. Every time that some one has pointed out some of those deeds of British rulers of India which have had devastating effects on her handicrafts and economic well-being, he has jumped up on his legs to jestify those deeds. If he had been less profuse in verbal declarations of good faith and had given more tangible proof of a sincere solicitude for the welfare of the Indian people he would have deserved some of the things which the "Statesman" has said about him. In the meanwhile, we cannot join in the praise which is being bestowed on him for the self-restraint and self-denial that he imposed on himself in not going to the Imperial Bank of India in a position, which is protected from direct public criticisms and is better paid. Too little is known of the true causes determining the succession to the posts of the Managing Governors, but we have reason to believe that the one or two high prizes, which several hundred European employees of the Imperial Bank have naturally come to regard as their goal and their preserve, could not be so easily usurped on the ground of superior merit or official expediency even by Sir Basil Blackett. Except in the convivial atmosphere of a friendly dinner, public and unmeasured praise of the financial administration of India is to be deprecated, because the present administration is utterly irresponsible and errors of autocracy have a tendency to multiply, where the dominant interests are not those of India but of the United Kingdom. Those, who have studied the discussions in connection with Indian reforms, are aware that the very last thing that the bureaucracy will yield to the political pressure of this country will be the control and supervision of its finances.

A RETROGRADE STEP.

We are glad to see that at the World's Women's Christian Temperance Convention at Edinburgh it was emphatically declared by Mrs. Price that India wanted prohibition and was going to win it while Miss Butt pleaded for the speeding up of legislative reform. The Convention has drawn up a memorial to women of all the world condemning alcohol as poisonous and urging them to unite in efforts to limit and prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcohol. That women should proclaim and lead this crusade against drink is quite appropriate since it is mothers and daughters and wives who are vitally affected by the drink-habit which dissipates meagre family earnings, leads to domestic differences and vitiates the purity of the home. It is not the men but the women whose votes ought to be taken on the issue of the prevention of liquor-traffic and we have little doubt what the verdict of the Hindu and Muslim women would be, for not even the most fanatical anti-prohibitionist ever pretended that abstemious and sober habits developed criminal instincts or diminished family-happiness. The well-informed president of the Taxation Committee, however, in that knowing way which only a bureaucrat could possess, triumphantly enquired of every witness who seemed favourably inclined towards prohibition whether he had studied the latest figures of the working of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States: a number of witnesses quailed before this searching and unanswerable query requiring "up-to-date" knowledge. There is no reason, however, why the Committee should be permitted to score a dialectic victory. The results of law enforcement summarised by the "National Advocate" are sufficient to disprove the interested propaganda of wet interests: they are taken from the "Survey of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic" by Congress and are therefore official. We shall mention only a few of them. There has been a reduction of more than 128,000,000 gallons in the consumption of whisky, reductions in violent crimes, in social vice and in public drunkenness have distinguished the prohibition years as compared with pre-prohibition years: arrests for drunkenness in Boston in the last fiscal year decreased by 44,000 from the total in the last wet year and many country jails have been closed as, for example, at Massachusetts which has closed one-third of her jails and sold two. The general health of the nation has greatly improved under prohibition as evinced in a diminution of death-rate and a decrease in alcoholic and general insanity. Prohibition is also a leading factor in building up America's industrial prosperity as is testified by an increase of 400 per cent. in the saving accounts of banks and increase in insurances; it is also shown by increase in house-building and development of the automobile industry. Indeed, the industrial efficiency resulting from prohibition has given an economic advantage to America which has attracted the attention of a group of young Liberals in England, headed by Mr. Pringle who favour the adoption of prohibition as a Liberal party policy.

To come nearer home, however, the Bombay Government who have grudgingly accepted on paper the goal of prohibition are following a retrograde policy instead of boldly enforcing the principle. In their resolution on the report of the Excise Committee, the Government "fully endorsed" the Committee's view that no grog-shops should be "situated in places where they are likely to cause nuisance or annoyance to the public or be allowed near school houses" and "drew the attention of the officers concerned to the orders with a view to conform to public opinion as far as possible". We suppose the Collector of Bombay is one of the "officers concerned"; but being an uncompromising opponent of prohibition, as shown by his evidence before the Excise Committee, he appears to have sanctioned the transfer of a liquor shop to a spot at the junction of the Girgaum Back Road and Charni Road against the wishes of the residents and despite the existence of about a dozen educational institutions within a short distance of the place. Or, take the opening of a liquor shop in the immediate vicinity of mills and chawls at Dadar. Is this in consonance with the Government's pious hope that "such shops (in the neighbourhood of mills) should be removed to less objectionable sites, and where this is not practicable, closed if the shop in question has been newly opened"? Far from closing a shop, the Excise Department is contemplating the establishment of a new one despite the obligation to reduce shops which is implicit in their policy of graduated prohibition. Nor are the mental reservations with which they have accepted the goal of prohibition betrayed only by the location of shops. Last week the Government of Bombay decided with patriotic fervour to patronise and promote the indigenous industry namely, the manufacture of foreign liquor. They have announced that Indian-made foreign liquor which has hitherto been assessed to duty at Rs. 21-14 per proof gallon should now be charged duty only at Rs. 17-8. The reason given for this Swadeshism is that "the *increase* in the imports of cheap liquor from abroad have very greatly *increased (sic)*" while "the trade in Indian-made liquor has steadily declined". It is expected, therefore, that a reduction in duty on the indigenous product would enable it to compete on advantageous terms with cheap foreign liquor. The Government's enthusiasm for indigeneous liquor also makes them entertain the hope that a distillery industry for the manufacture of foreign liquor may be started in the Presidency if its products can compete with foreign ones. We wonder whether the Government wish to create new brewery interests such as would obstruct the advance of prohibition and, as in America and elsewhere, corrupt politics, control legislation and dictate to the State. What have the liquor-manufacturers done for the country that entitles them to make a lazy living out of the weaknesses of their fellow-countrymen? Evidently no enquiry by a dilatory committee is needed for this prompt measure of inverted protection; inverted because it the Government were anxious merely to prevent the dumping of imported liquor, the best course for them would have been to increase the duty on foreign liquor or even to ban it. A cheapening of indigeneous liquor is more likely to increase its consumption than to check the import of foreign liquor. The Government innocently protest that the object is not to increase the consumption of a liquor as a whole but merely to substitute indigenous for foreign liquor. What is pertinent, however, is not the motive of the Government but the probable effect of their measure as even the road to hell is paved with good intentions. Nor is the complacent anticipation of the Government that there is no likelihood of increase in consumption reassuring if the goal of prohibition is honestly and fully accepted. For such an aim requiring a gradual but continuous reduction of liquor-consumption admits of no such retrograde step as blind reliance on the erratic law of substitution in which the Government have put faith in the present instance.

Notes of the Day.

Anticipatory Vituperation.

The circle is now complete. The "Times of India" has thrown mud at the present leaders of India calling Gandhiji's position as one of "senile impatience", making offensive jokes about the late Deshbandhu's 'second-class saintliness' with such monotonous reiteration that it has ceased to evoke laughter, we suppose, even at the army messes, and ridiculing the Ali Brothers on every conceivable opportunity. It has vilified the national heroes of India, misrepresenting Tilak and making mean insinuations about the concubines of Shivaji on the basis of historical research made by spotless ex-Police Commissioners. The present and the past having been thus besmirched to the satisfaction of its clientele only the future remained. But evidently the gift for vituperative invective possessed by the journal is not inadequate for the task. On the mere supposition that Arbinda Ghose may respond to Gandhiji's invitation, the "Times" has assailed an incipient opponent. It detects Gandhiji's "old cunning" in this innocent and patriotic desire of his which is dubbed a "clever move." Arabinda's return is anticipated and he is threatened with dire disaster if he becomes indiscreet enough to do so. We advise our enterprising contemporary to keep a watch on college youths also and begin vilifying any potential extremist student who shows signs of coming into prominence. Why spare the future leaders of India when you rake up their past heroes and attempt to discredit present public men by wallowing in slime simply in order to be nasty?

Mr. Madon and Finance.

By publishing his brochure on the Indian Currency Problem, Mr. B. F. Madon has placed students of Indian finance under a further obligation to him. The present collection of essays has more than topical interest, though they consist of articles recently contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle." The exposition of currency which Mr. Madon gives is focussed on historical back-ground, but the narrative is made lucid by constant reference to fundamental principles. Mr. Madon's contention is that the rupee ratio of 16 pence on which business relations had been based during thirty years cannot be disturbed without injury to trade; he vigorously contests the Blackettian fallacy that the preservation of a dead-letter ratio in the statute-book does no harm to the producers of the country. The dead-letter ratio is disastrous because it has attenuated our supplies of currency, hampering business. There are very few authorities on Indian finance who can compare with Mr. Madon in his gift of practical analysis. His argument is trenchant, his illustrations are homely, and they are so apt that the reader will find it difficult to re-express his ideas to himself except in the precise phraseology of Mr. Madon. It was said of Henry James that he made his novels read like philosophy, while his brother William James wrote philosophy like novels. Mr. Madon is one of those clear-sighted thinkers who can give the intricacies of finance the charm of throbbing reality; it is most useful at a time when the large-headed pedants of Simla strive to deepen the mystery of official doings. We, therefore, welcome Mr. Madon's publication which is vivid with authority and sun-clear wisdom. To Mr. Madon the luminous study of finance has been not a political pre-occupation, but a labour of love. We do require men of his specialist capacity to expose the oddities of official divagation. Novices in Indian finance should educate themselves by attention to Mr. Madon's presentation of our currency problem.

Poison Gas.

It is pleasant to learn through Reuter's that twenty-seven States, including all the great Powers, have signed the Convention of the Arms Conference prohibiting the use of chemicals and bacteria in warfare as a result of a proposal made by Mr. Burton, the United States delegate to the Conference. We hope the British Government will forthwith scrap the elaborate organisation of the British Chemical Warfare Department at Salisbury whose energetic activities for perfecting the technique of chemical warfare we described in these columns not long ago. Though the first inventors of poison gas during the war were executed, the method was copied by all the belligerents and is being developed in the laboratories of almost all European capitals since the peace. At Edgewood, near Baltimore in England a poison-gas factory has a chemical warfare corps which can produce 200 tons of poison-gas a day enough to exterminate seven vast cities a week unless the inhabitants were thoroughly trained to wear gas masks. Mr. J. B. S. Haldane in his "Callinicus, a Defence of Chemical Warfare" suggests that the future of chemical warfare particularly of burning gases like the "mustard" is distinctly bright. Cheering news, indeed. He also thinks that on the field negro troops, and even Indians, will be more used than whites because the dark skin resists the "mustard" and other burning gases better. This should be a source of great satisfaction and pride to Indians who will prove indispensable because of their pigment with the progress of scientific warfare; it will add another feather to the imperial cap of India and provide fresh opportunities of wearing laurels or rather gas masks in the first instance. Meanwhile Geneva spins moral yarns.

A Dadar Grievance.

The B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities have issued a statement describing the new arrangements they have made for the convenience of passengers using their local trains. We referred the other day to the new bridges that have been built and are being built at several local stations which combine the maximum of inconvenience with the minimum of architectural attractiveness, not to speak of beauty. While it must be admitted that the railway authorities have done much for the expansion and improvement of suburban train service, there is much more still remaining to be done. To take the instance of Dadar station alone, its reconstruction is being carried on without due regard to the convenience of passengers,—especially third class passengers. The main grievance of those using Dadar station is the absence of a carriage road leading to it from the new overbridge, the effect of which will be to cause great inconvenience and delay to passengers and entail inexcusable financial burden on the poor. It is surprising that an enterprising railway company should have overlooked this defect in the replanning of the station. The attention of the railway authorities to this defect was drawn by the Corporation, but we understand that the latter's resolution on the subject was not placed before the last meeting of the Advisory Committee of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. A meeting of this Committee takes place to-day and we trust the Railway authorities will immediately take steps to remedy the defect.

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

(BY L. G. K.).

I should like to congratulate our Minister-in-Charge of Local Self-Government on his recent decision in the matter of the validity of a meeting held on 18th December 1924 by the Umbergaon Taluka Local Board. The meeting was called by the retiring President of the old Board to elect the new office-bearers. Quite a storm in the teapot of Umbergaon self-government was created by the action of the Collector in declaring that this meeting was illegally held on the ground that 14 days' clear notice was not given. The retiring President of the old Board explained that on the very day he received the circular letter from the Collector requesting the newly constituted Board to elect its office-bearers, he issued a notice of the meeting for that purpose under Section 27 of the Local Boards Act. The meeting was held and nobody took any objection when the meeting began, that it was being held without proper time-notice. However when the election of the President went against the wishes of the minority a ready-written objection against the holding of the meeting was produced and the minority left the meeting. The discontented element appealed to the Collector, who sent their complaint to the Government Pleader, Thana. As the old President in his memorial to the Minister for Local Self-Government points out, the man who advises the head of the district on a point of law, was asked to give his decision only on the representations of one side in the case. The Government pleader decided that no clear notice of 14 days being given, the meeting was illegal, under Section 35 II (b) of the Local Boards Act. The Collector declared that under Section 125 of the same Act the proceedings of the meeting were *ultra vires* and ordered a new election.

A Good Fighter.

Fortunately in the old President of the Umbergaon Taluka Board who was responsible for the meeting, the people of Umbergaon found a good fighter for the people's rights. As opposed to Section 35 II (b) he threw at the head of the local bureaucracy Section 35 (4) and the battle of the sections began. That sub-section of the main section 35 clearly lays down that "no act of a Board or of any person acting as a President..... shall be deemed to be invalid ..... on the ground that formal notice of the intention to hold a meeting was not duly given or for any other

(Continued on page 8)

RUPTURE WITH GOVT?

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY'S ATTITUDE

FREE FIGHT IN CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 23.

A referendum of the Socialist Parliamentary Party on its attitude towards Government resulted in a motion in favour of complete liberty of action involving practically the withdrawal of support from Government obtaining 60 votes while the motions in favour of supporting Government if it acceded to Socialist wishes and of continuing its support obtained 47 and 12 votes, respectively. It is expected the Government's fate will be decided in the Chamber this afternoon when Mr. Painleve will make a statement on Morocco which will be followed by an important debate.

A meeting of the Socialist Parliamentary Party was held after the referendum. The upshot of the meeting appears to be that the Socialists will resume freedom of action though this does not necessarily involve an immediate rupture with Government.—Reuter.

PAINLEV'S STATEMENT ON MOROCCO.

FREE FIGHT IN CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 23.

The Chamber was packed to-day when M. Painleve made his statement on Morocco. He emphasised the Government's wish for peace and explained that France was merely defending her territory. Government hoped to publish Joint Franco-Spanish peace terms shortly, but if the French wished that Abdel Krim should not follow the counsels of German, Russian and Egyptian adventurers around him they must not give him the impression that the French were ready to make all concessions in order to obtain peace. M. Painleve then read Abdel Krim's proclamations of a holy war against the enemies of Islam and documents showing Bolshevik incitement of the Riffians including the French Communist Parliamentary Group's telegram congratulating Abdel Krim on his victory. (Loud protests from the Right, Centre and Left and cheers from Communists).

DEFEAT OF FRANCE FORETOLD.

Indignation was intensified by M. Painleve's reading of a statement of the Communist Deputy, M. Doriet foretelling the defeat of France He then read translations of pamphlets in Arabic emanating from the revolutionary headquarters in Paris calling upon the Moors to revolt against France. M. Painleve concluded by an impassioned appeal to Socialists to support Government.

The Chamber then listened to an interpellation of M. Doriot lauding Sovietism and denouncing Capitalism.

SCENE IN CHAMBER.

He was suddenly interrupted by the Right Deputy, Colonel Piccot, who washed up and punched M. Doriot's face.

Thereupon a free fight ensued.

M. Herriot who presided suspended the sitting of the Chamber.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED."

The Debate finally terminated in a lower note at early hour this morning.

M. Painleve defined the Franco-Spanish negotiations as aiming at the co-operation of the French and Spanish Moroccan elements under the Sovereignty of the Sultan which, however, would be only nominal in the Spanish zone

A mild effort at revolt was made by Socialists who submitted minor amendments which Government promptly accepted and embodied in the resolution of confidence after which M. Painleve's position was made secure.

The Chamber passed a motion of confidence by 510 votes to 30.—Reuter.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

NEED FOR LIGHT RAILWAYS

LONDON, June 24.

At the International Railway Congress, Major-General Freeland said experience in India showed that light railways were necessary for opening up the country, but he thought there was little chance of development at present unless costs of material and labour were reduced. Heavy lines were at about the limit of development under the existing conditions and the best way to secure an increased traffic was building of more feeder lines.—Reuter.

STEVENSON RUBBER SCHEME.

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Commons arising from the question whether in view of the high price of rubber it was intended to make a change in the policy of the restriction of production, Mr. Ormsby-Gore stated that the operation of the Stevenson Scheme was periodically reviewed carefully. It was not proposed to make a drastic and sudden alteration in what had been the settled policy for the last two or three years. The aim of the policy of restriction was to prevent the destruction of a large number of rubber estates which would otherwise have gone derelict and out of cultivation altogether, and to increase production in the long run. But for that policy, the industry would have been destroyed. A special rubber committee concerned with the working of the Scheme periodically reviewed the situation and it had been under its consideration quite recently.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NOTE

"WRONG VERSION OF SHANGHAI INCIDENTS"

POWERS' REPLY.

PEKING, June 23.

The Powers have replied to the Chinese Government's note of 20th instant regretting that the Chinese Government has deliberately given a version of the incidents in Shanghai directly opposed to the one the Powers had submitted and which was established by carefully confirmed data, deploring such an attitude which would not facilitate a friendly settlement and disclaiming the responsibility for delay in coming to a settlement.—Reuter.

CHINESE FIRE IN BRITISH CONCESSION.

THE CASUALTIES.

CANTON, June 24.

Thousands of students, workmen, citizens and soldiers paraded along the bund around the European quarter and opened are opposite Victoria Hotel in the British Concession. British and French marines replied with machine-guns, and the firing lasted twenty minutes. A French merchant, M. Pasquier, was killed and the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Edwards, was seriously wounded. One British marine and two civilians were also wounded. All evidence indicates that the Chinese fired first. —Reuter.

JAPANESE CONSUL STONED.

THREAT OF STRONG ACTION.

CHINKIANG, June 23.

Strikers stoned the Japanese Consul who has demanded an apology; otherwise strong action would be taken.—Reuter.

ANOTHER JAPANESE CONSUL STONED.

CHUNGKING, June 23.

Crowds here also stoned the Japanese Consul in streets.—Reuter.

MORE ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT.

SUPPLY TO WARSHIPS REFUSED.

SHANGHAI, June 23.

Further anti-British boycotts are reported. Students are intimidating compradors who are consequently refusing to supply British and Japanese warships.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 24.

Sir L. Wortington-Evans states that, apart from one British Infantry battalion with Headquarters at Tientsin, no British troops are stationed in China other than those at Hong Kong.—Reuter.

REFUGEES ARRIVE IN HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, June 24.

The British steamer "Honam" has arrived here from Canton with 600 refugees, British, American, Portuguese and Indian, including men, women and children.

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL'S WARNING.

HONGKONG, June 24.

The text is issued here of the Note of the British Consul-General, Canton, to Government, presented on the 22nd June. It warns the authorities that any attempt to penetrate the British concession at Shameen will be resisted by force of arms and that the Government would be held responsible for the consequences.

The situation at Canton is disturbed The British naval authorities are taking all precautions in anticipation of a possible further trouble. The American gunboat "Henena" has proceeded to Shameen, as also a detachment of sixty Punjabis.

The British, Japanese and American Consuls at Amoy have requested their respective Governments to send warships to Amoy owing to anti-foreign demonstrations of students. Steamers are standing by to take off foreign women and children.—Reuter

WHO OPENED FIRE ?

LONDON, June 24.

Shanghai.—A message from Canton states that an eye witness of the shooting affirms that fire was opened by the students of the Whampoa College, which is known as the "Red School".—Reuter.

BRITISH MARINES FIRING.

LONDON, June 24.

Hongkong.—It appears that when the demonstrators at Canton opened fire on Shameen, the British marines seeing the Consul-General and the British Senior naval officer endangered, opened fire but the latter immediately ordered the marines to cease fire. Subsequently the firing from Canton was stopped and order was restored.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS IN CANTON LEAVE FOR HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, June 24.

500 British and other foreign women and children in the European quarter of Canton have embarked for Hong Kong, The East Surrey Regiment has been ordered to stand by in case there is any need.—Reuter.

COAL INDUSTRY

SERIOUS CRISIS

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 23.

The outlook in the coal-mining industry was drawn attention to at question time in the House of Commons. After reply to Mr. Lunn by Mr. Lane-Fox who said that 361 coal-mines normally employing 72,000 men had closed down and now re-opened since November 1st, and 122 employing 13,000 had either been opened or re-opened, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked whether Government was contemplating any action in view of the serious position and the gravity of the situation which would arise in the event of a dispute in this industry.

Mr. Baldwin, replying, said that he recognised that the discussions proceeding between colliery owners and miners' representatives might have important, perhaps serious, consequences, but expressed the opinion that Government should only intervene as a last resort. It was, therefore, premature to make any statement. He admitted a serious and difficult position would arise if the trade was unable to adjust its conditions to enable it to compete in the world's markets.

INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER.

The crisis in the coal-mining industry was the subject of an interview with Mr. Baldwin by Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of Miners' Federation, at Downing Street, to-day, in view of the Premier receiving a deputation from the Federation to-morrow to discuss the position with a view to averting an immediate crisis. It is stated that the situation in the industry is so serious that there is little doubt that mine-owners will give a notice on Friday to end the present wage agreement on 31st July. Meanwhile, the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen will meet, to-morrow, to discuss about the emergency Conference called by Railway Managers on Thursday with regard to the effect of a serious drop in Railway Companies' receipts.

COAL-OWNERS' ATTITUDE.

At a meeting in London of the Joint Sub-Committee of inquiry into the coal industry, coal-owners informed the miners that they were giving a month's notice on 30th June, to end the present wage agreement and that they were requesting Government to pass legislation necessary to enable a return to the eight-hour day. Miners' representatives replied that they could not consider the question of longer hours which would not solve the coal-mining problem.—Reuter.

WHEN INDIA GETS HOME RULE.

A PROHIBITIONIST'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, June 23.

Speaking at the World Women's Temperance Convention at Edinburgh, Lady Cecilia Roberts said that they looked to the much greater powers of self-government in India and Ceylon to bring about prohibition there. She commended the example of New Zealand which had enacted prohibition for whites as well as natives in Samoa.—Reuter's Special.

NO DECISIONS REACHED.

BIRKENHEAD AND READING.

SIMLA, June 24.

The following communique has been issued:—

The following statement has been issued to the press in England by the Secretary of State for India:—The statements which have appeared in the press regarding the decisions alleged to have been arrived at by the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General are unathorised and in many respects inaccurate. No decisions can at any rate be arrived at until His Majesty's Government have considered the policy to be adopted.—A. P.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA.

SHIFTED TO DELHI FROM ALIGARH.

Principal A. M. Khawaja wires from Aligarh:—

The Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) Aligarh is being shifted to Delhi where it will open on July 6 after the vacation. Students and those seeking admission are asked to arrive in Delhi not earlier than July 10. The office of the Jamia will be open in Delhi on July 2.

FURTHER OUTRAGES ON JAPANESE REPORTED.

SHANGHAI, June 23.

An unconfirmed report has been received here from Wuchew that the Japanese customs commissioner has been killed and two Japanese injured.—Reuter.

JUNIOR CUSTOMS-MESS SACKED.

NINGPO, June 3.

Anti-foreign movement is rampant here. Rioters have sacked the junior customs mess.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT.

"INCONSISTENT WITH LEAGUE IDEALS"

LABOUR CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, June 23.

The Parliamentary Labour party has passed a resolution condemning the proposed Security Pact as not calculated to secure France-German conciliation or to stabilise the European peace and as being inconsistent with the spirit and ideals of the League Covenant. The resolution urges the extension of the League to include Germany and Russia and the establishment of an all-inclusive pact of security based on the principles of the Geneva Protocol.—Reuter

SIEGE OF JEDDAH RAISED.

IBN SAUD ABANDONS AKABA ATTACK.

LONDON, June 24.

Official telegrams confirm the report that the Wahabis have raised the siege of Jeddah. It also appears that Ibn Saud has abandoned the idea of attacking Akaba or Maan.—Reuter.

ABDEL KRIM'S MAINSTAY.

132,000 TRIBESMEN & 6,000 REGULARS.

PARIS, June 23.

Le "Temps" has receive a mesage from Fez which estimates that for action on the French front Abdel Krim can rely on the support of 132,000 tribesman besides 6,000 regulars.—Reuter

ALL-ROUND REDUCTION IN RYS.

A CONFERENCE WITH UNION LEADERS.

LONDON, June 23.

Simultaneously with the mining dispute the industrial situation is further overshadowed by the probable difficulties in the transport world as a consequence of railway managers calling a conference with the Union leaders for to-morrow to consider the scheme of all-round reduction in expenditure including a decrease of emoluments and wages of directors downwards.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

LABOUR MOTION OF CENSURE.

LONDON, June 23.

The Trade Union Congress has called a meeting of affiliated unions to discuss measures for the alleviation of unemployment in connection with which the Parliamentary Labour Party have lodged a motion of censure for debate in the House of Commons on June 29.—Reuter.

FLOOD APPREHENDED IN ALWAYE RIVER.

DAMAGE BY GALE AND RAIN.

MAARAS, June 24.

A Cochin message dated 24th June to the "Madras Mail" reports that the Alwaye river is unusually swollen and that a flood is expected. People have been warned by Government authorities. There was a heavy gale and rain on Monday last when several trees were uprooted and many houses sustained damage. There has also been much damage done in the neighbourhood. Educational institutions at Alwaye have been closed. The Sea erosion is serious this year along the seaboard of British and native Cochin.—A. P.

IMPORTED INK.

CUSTOMS DUTY INCREASED TO 5 P.C

The Indian Tariff Board has recommended that the Customs Duty on Imported Printer's Ink be raised from 2½ to 5 per cent. "ad valorem". It has dismissed the idea of granting rebates on the duties paid on imported materials.

ANOTHER JATHA TO JAITO

51 AKALIS IN PROCESSION IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, June 24.

The Shahidi Jatha of fifty-one Akalis which is proceeding to Jaito after staying here for two days left Lahore to-day after paying their respects to the Shahidganj Gurdwara. The Jatha marched in procession through the city and will pass through several villages before reaching Jaito.—A. P.

REDUCTION IN SILK DUTIES.

LONDON, June 24.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Government's amendments to the silk clauses in the Budget reducing the duties on noil yarn and noil tissue to seventeen and nineteen pence per pound respectively and fixing duty on undyed and unprinted habutai at 78 pence per pound. The other amendments adopted included the exemptions of reexports of silk from taxation and the application of Dominions preference in case of imported lace and embroidery.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF SWARAJ PARTY

MR. SEN GUPTA BEST FITTED TO LEAD

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

"There is no split in the Swarajya Party and there will be none" said Mr. Gandhi in the course of an interview he accorded to the "Englishman". Much speculation, he added, was rife and rumours afloat as to the future of the Swarajya Party, but these were mere conjectures and had no foundation at all.

Asked whether he was prepared to accept the leadership of the party if it was offered to him Mr. Gandhi replied in the negative. It was absolutely essential that the leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal must be a Bengali. As regards the actual leadership there was more than one Bengali Swarajist who was qualified for the high honour, but in his opinion the best fitted so far as combined ability, experience and knowledge of the Swarajist working went was Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the late Mr. Das's lieutenant.

Regarding the suggested fusion of the Nationalists and Swarajists Mr. Gandhi said it would be in the interests of the country if the two parties could unite on honourable terms.

He stated that he was in the best of health and would stay in Calcutta for a month more.—A. P.

DAS MEMORIAL FUND.

OVER RS. 125,000 COLLECTED.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

About Rs. 1,27,000 in cash and promises has been collected by Mr. Gandhi for the C. R. Das Memorial Fund. Mr. N. N. Sircar, Barrister High Court, has contributed Rs. 10,000 and Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General Rs. 5,000. Mr. Gandhi has sent telegrams to prominent men of all parties in every town in Bengal to begin collections and report daily progress of collections. He advises them not to take promises but only cash.—A. P.

WILL HE COME OUT?

BABU AUROBINDO GHOSE.

the great Bengali patriot, author and philosopher, who has been living in self-imposed exile in Pondicherry ever since his acquittal in the Alipore Conspiracy Trial 16 years ago and whom Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have requested to come to Bengal and take up the work left unfinished by Deshbandhu Das.

RS. 29,000 COLLECTED IN CASH.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

About Rs. 29,000 has been collected in cash up to this time for the Das memorial of which more than twenty thousand was received through Mahatma Gandhi and the remaining direct by the honorary Treasurer. In addition to the subscriptions already announced by big donors, Sir P. C. Mitter heads the second list with Rs. 5,000 and Sir R. N. Mukherjee with Rs. 2,000, besides small donations from various firms, both English and Indian.—A.P.

" GREAT AND STIMULATING PERSONALITY."

" NOTHING LITTLE OR PETTY ABOUT HIM."

The following letter has been received by Sj. J. M. Sen Gupta from Sir Hugh Stephenson, Member, Executive Council, Bengal:

I. Chevremont,
Darjeeling.
18-6-25.

Dear Mr. Sen Gupta,

I don't want to intrude on Mrs. Das in her great sorrow but I should be much obliged if you could take a convenient opportunity to convey to her my very sincere sympathy in her overwhelming loss. Mr. Das's politics were widely divergent from mine but I look back with pleasure on our personal intercourse. He was a great and stimulating personality; he may have had the defects of his qualities, as we all have, but there was nothing little or petty about him and Bengal is greatly the poorer by his loss.

Yours sincerely,
H. L. STEPHENSON.

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE CASE.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE GRANTED.

VERDICT IN FAVOUR OF THE PRINCESS.

At the Calcutta High Court on the 24th instant Mr. Justice Gregory delivered a lengthy judgment in the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Devi for dissolution of marriage from her husband, Prince Victor Nitjendra Narain of Cooch Behar on grounds of adultery and cruelty.

His Lordship concluding the judgment said that both the charges on which the petition was founded had been established. The petitioner was entitled to a decree nisi dissolving her marriage with the respondent. There would be a decree accordingly and the respondent must pay the petitioner's costs. The respondent was to have the custody of the children of the marriage but they were to be allowed to stay with mother for six weeks every winter season. As regards alimony with the consent of both the parties it was fixed at Rs. 400 per month.

DIED IN BLAZE OF GLORY.

A PREDICTION COMES TRUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Sjt. Jitendralal Banerjee writes:—I cannot believe that it was a mere physical illness which brought Deshbandhu Das to a premature grave it was the fever of his soul which burnt out his flesh. Chittaranjan was not a patient man. He had a feverish impatience to be free himself and to give freedom to his countrymen and it was the fret and fever of this passionate impatience which wore through his frail perishable body even as some keen-bladed rapier may wear through its frail and perishable scabbard.

Referring to the period when he and Mr. Das were prisoners together in the Alipore Central Jail in those days Sjt. Banerjee often used amuse himself and entertain others by practising palmistry among others. Mr. Das used to while away an odd half hour occasionally by submitting his palm to Mr. Banerjee for inspection. One day the talk turned upon the future course of Das's life, whether his influence would continue to increase or wane and things of that sort. Sjt. Banerjee said, "I can't speak about the whole course of your subsequent career but you will die in a blaze of glory." Sjt. Banerjee had forgotten all about it himself, but Mr. Das remembered the very words and recently at Patna he took the occasion to remind Mr. Banerjee's elder brother of the circumstance of "a blaze of glory" and surely of no Indian within the living or historic memory could the expression be more appropriately used than of Deshbandhu C. R. Das. Verily the funeral pyre lighted at Kalighat was like a Pharo's light eclipsing a half universe with the shadow of its splendour and the light of its reflected glory shines and will continue to shine upon his country and countrymen.

MR. D. C. GHOSH'S TRIBUTE.

"His burning love for freedom in every sphere was indeed the mainspring and the fountain of all his manifold activities. There was no hesitation, no vacillation, no petty calculation in his process. He fixed his goal and at once staked everything—even his life itself—to reach it. This trait in his character was really the most formidable weapon he had, and with its aid he was able to organize the most powerful political party in India and retained to the last its unquestioning obedience to his guidance and leadership".

In these glowing terms Mr. D. C. Ghosh paid his tribute to the memory of Deshbandhu Das when at the special meeting of the Alipore, 24 Perganas District Board, he moved a resolution recording the Board's sense of profound and irreparable loss sustained by the country at the demise of the great leader.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE'S FROM EVERYWHERE.

Thousands of condoences are pouring in from Europe, America, South Africa and all distant villages and towns of India deploring the sad loss the country has sustained at the death of Deshbandhu Das. Five days have elapsed yet people are still sobbing everywhere; the talk is of Sjt. Chittaranjan Das and his manifold virtues. How long this national mourning will last no one can say. Mrs. Das is a little better but the condition of Mr. Justice P. R. Das (Deshbandhu's brother) is most pathetic. He is fainting at times. As Mahatmaji is here to console the whole family he is checking his feelings with great difficulty. On the night of the funeral he completely broke down. He wept and said: "Deshbandhu has deceived me. I expected a tribute from him at the time of my death, but he is gone".

DELHI MUNICIPALITY'S CONDOLENCE.

DELHI, June 24.

On the motion of Mr. Pirzada Mohamed Hussain, the Delhi Municipal Committee adjourned its weekly meeting this morning as a mark of respect to the late Mr. C. R. Das, the Mayor of the premier municipality of India. Representatives of all classes in the Committee paid tributes to the departed Indian leader. Mr. Lincoln, District Magistrate and President of the Committee, associated himself with the expression of sympathy and it was resolved to send a message of condolence to Mrs. Das and close all municipal institutions and offices next Wednesday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Das.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR KIDNAPPING CASE.

HEARING OF APPEAL.

DEFENCE COUNSEL ON GIRL'S AGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, June 24.

A bench consisting of Mr. D. D. Sontake and Mr. D. B. Mali, both High Court Judges, have commenced the hearing of an appeal preferred for His Highness in Council from the judgment of Mr. A. B. Chougule, Chief Judge who in January last after a protracted trial lasting 50 days convicted Nana Saheb Vyankatrao Suryavanshi *alias* Khochikar of concealing a minor girl with the knowledge that she had been kidnapped from lawful guardianship and of enticing away a married woman for an immoral purpose, and his brother Kaka of kidnapping a minor girl from lawful guardianship and of enticing away a married woman and sentenced them to three and four years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The appeal is being argued on behalf of the accused persons by Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, assisted by several members of the local bar. The prosecution is represented by the complainant's counsel Mr. G. C. O'Gorman instructed by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Karandikar and the local public prosecutor. At the close of the magisterial proceedings the first accused in his statement not only denied his participation in the crime he was charged with, but charged one of the high officials of the State who happens to be a Mahomedan Mr. Usuf Daftardar (Accountant General of the State) and at one time acting Diwan under His late Highness with having committed the offence. The trial judge in this connection observed that it was a deliberate and desperate attempt to throw mud at a high official of the State and was the principal cause of a very simple case having occupied an unusually long time.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that one Shaikh Mohiddin Abdul, a Jamadar in 3/5 Maratha Light Infantry married Nhanu daughter of one Khutija at Kolhapur on 19th January, 1922. On the third day of his marriage he had to leave Kolhapur to join his regiment in Waziristan entrusting his mother-in-law with the care and custody of his wife who at that date was fourteen years old. About ten months later the second accused through the assistance of a woman friend of the girl named Ashrafbi kidnapped her and took her to various stations where he and his brother, the first accused committed misconduct with her. The complainant on being informed made petitions to the Resident and also filed a complaint before the District Magistrate as a result of which the girl was arrested from the house of the two accused and produced before the Magistrate on 30th August, 1923. The two accused were subsequently arrested and put on their trial. It appears from the evidence that on the day of her production before the District Magistrate the girl had made a statement in which she said that she had gone of her accord and that she had love for the second accused and that she had lived at Belgaum as a Maratha woman and that in the presence of several people there she had stated that she was kept by the second accused. With reference to this statement the girl stated before the Sessions Judge that when the police was hidden in a loft at the instance of the accused and was there tutored by them to make that statement. It also transpired in evidence that the girl was taken to the Resident a month later by certain people in order that she may implicate Mr. Usuf before this officer and in her evidence in Court the girl said among the persons present when she was tutored for that purpose was Bala Sahib Gaekwar, the present acting Diwan.

APPEAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Rao in arguing the appeal narrated the prosecution case and observed that the case as developed before the trial judge was in direct conflict with the statement made by the girl before the District Magistrate when she was first produced before him on the strength of a search warrant. His first point was that the conviction on a charge of enticing away a married woman was illegal as there was no specific complaint by the husband on that charge against a specific person dealing in and he cited authorities in support of his contention.

Dealing with the charge of kidnapping, Mr. Rao contended that the prosecution had not conclusively proved that the girl was under 18 years of age and he discussed at some length the evidence on this point. His next point was that at the date of the alleged offence Khutija was the lawful guardian of this girl and that Khutija had given her implied consent to the removal of the girl. He asked the Court in this connection to consider the conduct of Khutija. He said this woman had admitted that she allowed this girl to go out at nights for two or three months with Ashrafi who was known to her to be of bad character. This showed that the mother was conniving at and was privy to the misconduct of her ward. It was further in evidence that when the girl's step-brother objected to the girl's association with Ashrafi the mother had resented the interference. Next it was proved that correspondence had been going on between this girl and the second accused and that some of the letters had passed through the hands of the mother. This, Mr. Rao submitted, conclusively proved that the mother was conniving at the intimacy between the accused and this girl. The next point he relied on to infer consent from the mother's conduct was that when the complainant's friend questioned her about the disappearance of her daughter she pleaded ignorance while she told her tenant that the girl had gone to Miraj. Further more when the complainant wrote to her several letters inquiring from her about his wife she did not reply to a single letter. Further more the complainant in his complaint to the Court had stated the accused after winning over the mother had removed his wife. That very clearly showed that the mother's consent had been obtained.

Discussing the question as to who took away the girl Mr. Rao contended that even if the prosecution story was believed it could not be said that the girl was taken away by the second accused because the girl had admitted that she left Kolhapur in company of Ashrafi and the accused on the representations of Ashrafi which she believed at the time as Ashrafi said he would bring her back the following day and that she would not have left had the second accused asked her to do so. He then discussed the evidence on this head at great length submitting the girl's evidence was absolutely unworthy of belief. He is still addressing the Court.

CATHEDRAL STREET NUISANCE.

REMOVAL OF A URINAL.

Regarding the question of removing the urinal in the Cathedral Street in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church to another convenient place; it will be remembered that the Roads Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation had stated that they saw no reason to recommend the removal of the urinal as they were of opinion that such a convenience was essentially necessary at a place where a large number of people visit daily. They, however, had recommended that the Commissioner be requested to take necessary steps to keep the urinal clean and thus prvent its causing nuisance in the locality. These recommendations did not find favour with the Corporation and they referred the report to the Sanitary Measures Committee. The Committee in its report on the subject says:—The Committee had the place examined by a Sub-Committee of theirs who on a personal visit to the locality reported that they were of opinion that the location of the urinal constituted a real nuisance to those who attended the Church and that therefore it should be removed. They suggested a site in the same street at the north-eastern end of the compound wall of the Roman Catholic Church as most suitable for the purpose if that was available. While this recommendation was under the consideration of the Committee they received a communication from the Very Rev. Dr. B. D'Monte, Vicar, the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, complaining about the nuisance caused to the devotees and worshippers who attended the Church by the urinal adjoining the Cathedral. Both the Sub-Committee's report and the above communication were referred to the Commissioner for remarks. Pursuantly the Commissioner in his letter dated the 19th February 1925 reports that the site suggested by the Sub-Committee is not available for the reasons stated therein. He, however, suggests two alternative sites one in the middle of the square at the junction of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole Roads and the other in Pinjrapole Road near the existing urinal but observes that the former will not be suitable as it would cause obstruction to traffic and the latter is the only alternative site to which the urinal can be removed. He, however, is of opinion that the removal of the urinal from the present position to any other site will not remove but probably aggravate the nuisance that is sure to be caused by the public fouling the ground along the wall of the Cathedral.

In the circumstances, after careful consideration of all the alternative proposals, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that before arriving at any decision in the matter the urinal in question be closed to the public for three months and that a notice prohibiting people from using it be put up at the place.

In a minute of dissent, Dr. D. A. D'Monte says:—

The remedy suggested by the Committee for stopping the nuisance is worse than the disease. The Committee recommend "that before arriving at any decision in the matter the urinal in question be closed to the public for three months and that a notice prohibiting people from using it be put up at the place." How is this going to either stop or abate the nuisance, so long as the structure is there, which is a great temptation to passers-by to resort to it? Even when the urnial is available for use, people squat outside its walls and foul its surroundings. The same thing will continue with a vengeance when the urinal is closed but kept standing there. In my humble opinion the proper remedy is to remove the urinal altogether from its present site, to put up a board at the site intimating that anybody found fouling the place will be prosecuted and to post a Municipal Ramoshi there to prevent people from squating there and to catch the culprits. This alone will have the desired effect. I trust the present democratic Corporation which has a reputation for paying special attention to the rights and privileges of minorities, with an eminent Catholic at its head this year, will forthwith redress this long standing grievance by ordering the immediate removal of the urinal in question and earn for itself the gratitude of the Catholic community.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR MADRAS.

OOTACAMUND, June 23.

Dr. Muthu, the tuberculosis expert of the Mendip Hills sanatorium, London, has arrived here and had interviews with H. E. the Governor, the Executive Councillors and the Ministers in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Madras Presidency. Arrangements are being made for the opening of an institute in September next.—A. P.

FATE OF MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS' REPORT TO BE RECONSIDERED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Schools' Committee forwarding the report of the Medical Inspectors together with their own recommendations. Twenty teachers were recommended to be dispensed with and 44 were to be sent to the Municipal Medical Examiner for examination. The report stated further:

In certain cases where the Medical Inspectors have recommended leave on full pay, it was decided that leave on half pay be granted to those teachers recommended by them and in the meanwhile the matter be referred to the Auditors for opinion as to whether leave on full pay could be granted to the teachers going on leave due to sickness and if they so recommend the question of granting leave on full pay be considered.

It was also agreed that those teachers who are suffering from Tuberculosis be sent to the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospitals for further examination and those who have weak sight or vision be advised to use spectacles.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the report be recorded. He said many of the teachers examined were found to be weak and some of them were squint-eyed, and suffering from some disease or another. Not a single teacher was dismissed, and 22 teachers were being sent to the Municipal Medical Examiner for further examination. About the 44 other teachers they would be asked to take rest and go on leave and every facility would be afforded them for the purpose. It was in the hands of the Corporation to give these teachers their full pay if they so wished. He had every sympathy with the teachers, but so far as the children were concerned the Corporation would admit that by continuing to employ teachers who were suffering from tuberculosis they would be showing false mercy to them and it would be suicidal.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman doubted whether they carried further the end which they had in view by this medical examination of teachers. The school children would be at a sufficient distance from the teachers and there could not be any fear of contagion. Bad breath, bad teeth, squint-eyes bad nutrition and old-age were some of the things complained of by the medical examiners. If they went on like that, they would find that more than 50 per cent. were suffering from some disease or another and there was no safety for any one. The report was misleading, because a young man of 25 who was certified to be suffering from tuberculosis was afterwards examined by three distinguished medical men in the city and found to be healthy, and he thought the Chairman of the Schools' Committee had himself made out a case for the reconsideration of the whole question. He moved that the whole question of the principle of medical examination be reconsidered.

The Chairman said if Mr. Nariman wanted to reconsider the whole question then he would have to bring a fresh proposition. But he could not do so on the proposition now moved and he, therefore, ruled the amendment out of order.

Dr. Viegas suggested two or three amendments, but all of them were disallowed.

Dr. Viegas said he wanted to know in which part of the world, in which institution and under which corporate body the employees were examined annually. They were examined only once at the beginning and not every year.

BEST CASE FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the report be referred back to the Schools' Committee for reconsideration. He entirely agreed with Mr. Nariman that the best case for reconsideration was made out by the Chairman of the Schools' Committee. This sort of examination was bound to break down in practice, he said.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconding said the medical examination was a simple farce.

Mr. R. S. Asavale supported the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas' amendment was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A BYE-ELECTION.

An election will be held by the Municipal Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy of his membership of the Standing Committee. Mr. Byramjee had resigned with effect from April 2, but at the request of the Standing Committee had withdrawn his resignation. The Advocate-General, however, holds that Mr. Byramji was not entitled to withdraw his resignation even with the consent of the Corporation. Hence the election.

THROUGH TRAFFIC RESUMED ON M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

District Traffic Superintendent, Bangalore City, M.S&M. Railway wires under date 23rd:—

The line between Bangalore and Guntakal was restored and through communication resumed at 12/30 hours yesterday.—A.P.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

VOLUNTEERS PICKETING EASTERN ROAD.

MADRAS, June 24.

The Satyagrahis withdrew yesterday pickets from new prohibited limits at two lanes connecting the northern and southern roads with the eastern road under instructions from Mr. Gandhi. They are now picketing only on the eastern road where the ban still remains. Other three roads are being freely used by the untouchables without molestation from the orthodox oppositionists. Reserve policemen in mufti are patrolling the streets. Perfect peace prevails everywhere.—A. P.

ALWAR SHOOTING AFFAIR.

PT. MALAVIYA'S EFFORTS FOR INSTITUTING ENQUIRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, June 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was here on two days' visit left this evening for Ajmer. He has authorised me to state that no agreement, has so far been arrived at between him and H. H. Maharaja of Alwar in connection with the proposed enquiry into the Ninuchana shooting affair.

CREMATION OVERSEAS.

A PRECEDENT RECALLED.

Having read in the "Chronicle", the other day, a description of how the ashes of the late Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior were transported from land to sea, a correspondent was reminded of what he had read some years ago about the cremation of H. H. Rajaram Maharaj Chhatrapati of Kolhapur who died in Florence, Italy, in 1870. He has taken the trouble to dig into the old files and send us the following for publication:—

At Florence, Italy the Rajah (His Highness Rajaram Maharaja Chhatrapati of Kolhapur) was induced to consult an English physician, under whose treatment he seemed to be getting on well. A change for the worse, however, suddenly came on. Two of the leading Italian practitioners were called into consultation by Dr. Fraser, and for a time the patient appeared to rally, but on the morning of the 30th November, 1870, he suddenly expired. The cause of his death was stated to be "congestion of the abdominal viscera, together with collapse of nervous power."

The question of the disposal of the Rajah's remains after his death gave rise to some difficulties. His Hindoo attendants shrank from the idea of the body being embalmed or disposed of in any way but that prescribed by their religion, namely, cremation. On the other hand, cremation, except in the case of Shelley, had not been heard of in Italy for centuries, and the municipal law of Florence ordained, under penalty of two years' imprisonment, that whenever anyone died the corpse should be buried in a coffin. Through the kind and untiring exertions, however, of Sir Augustus Paget, the British Minister, and Signor Peruzzi, the Syndic of Florence, who laid the matter before one official after another, and finally brought it before the Council of Ministers, all difficulties were at last overcome, and the requisite permission granted. On the morning of the 1st December, a little more than twenty-four hours after his death, the remains of the Rajah were burnt by his attendants on a pyre erected on the banks of the Arno, a short distance beyond the Cascini, and it was no small consolation to them that they had thus been enabled to dispose of their Prince's body according to the rites of their religion.

CABLE ITEMS

The unemployment figure in England for the last week shews a reduction of ten thousand.—Reuter.

The Air Ministry has placed orders for experimental types of a newly invented metal propeller fitted with automatically variable blades creating in effect infinitely variable gear whose ratio will be automatically adjusted to the speed and load of the aeroplane and removing one of greatest weaknesses of aero-engines, namely, fixed gear.—Reuter.

London, June 24.—Arthur Henry Bishop, accused of the murder of Rix, Sir George Lloyd's butler, has been committed to stand his trial at the Old Bailey.—Reuter.

Ottawa, June 24.—In the House of Commons the Premier announced the early appointment of the Canadian Ambassador at Washington.—Reuter

Berlin, June 24.—The Aero, Messrs. Lloyd Company's aeroplane which left Danzig yesterday for Stockholm, is missing and in response to the request of the Company, a flotilla of torpedo boats is searching for the aeroplane.—Reuter.

LATE PROF. DHURANDBAR AND LAW SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your paper has deservedly testified to the scholarship and popularity in the student world of the late Prof. Dhurandhar. As a student of the Government Law School I know how deeply he was loved and respected by his pupils. It, therefore, came as a painful surprise to the Law School students that the authorities did not see their way to close the School as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased professor who brought credit and popularity to the School. It is not yet too late for the authorities to make amends for their glaring omission.—Yours, etc.

A LAW STUDENT.

UNITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read Mahatma Gandhi's statement on unity, Mr. Jinnah's reply and your comment thereon, and it strikes me that you are putting Mahatmaji on the back, winking at Mr. Jinnah with one eye and chuckling all the time to yourself.

Mahatmaji wants to throw the responsibility of initiating a revision of the Belgaum pact on the Swarajists; Mr. Jinnah is imperiously demanding suing terms from the No-changers and the Swarajists and you are academically playing with the issues.

May I for a clearer understanding summarise the three positions *a la* Bharucha?

1. Gandhiji states:—

"I think that we are not more ready today for coming together than we were at Delhi."

2. "If it is about Swaraj that we are to meet, we shall quarrel over Hindoo-Moslem question."

(3) Therefore I want a requisition signed by Mr. Jinnah and other leaders before I convene a conference."

4. If a conference is desired about getting all the parties on the Congress platform then the A.I.C.C. is the proper body to consider or devise new plans."

5. If the franchise is to be revised, the *Swaraj Party must make up its mind*, then the A.I.C.C. can meet and give effect to its desire.

Mr. Jinnah replies:—

1. "I have expressed my readiness to explore the avenues of united action with Congressmen."

2. "It is now for Congressmen (Swarajists and No-changers) to declare their mind."

3. "For a purposeful reunion of political parties there must be an agreement on the main principles which should govern the national policy."

4. "Before I re-enter the Congress I want to have a clear understanding as to the main policy both within the legislatures and in the country."

5. "I cannot agree to join the Congress, at present, with a view to convert the majority to my view."

6. "If the Congressmen reciprocate my desire for unity they must agree to:—

(a) A revision of the Belgaum pact and the franchise.

(b) Put forward their view of what the national policy should be within the legislatures and in the country.

Then it will be time for me and the representatives of different parties to meet together and put their ideas, formulae and creeds into the melting pot."

And you comment:—

1. Mr. Jinnah should do more than adhere to his negative attitude.

2. Mr. Jinnah should give a fuller explanation of his scheme.

3. The time has come when the Congress should authoritatively prescribe the policy of the Congressmen in the Legislatures.

4. Mr. Jinnah cannot expect that the revision of the pact will result in the orientation of Congress policy towards the Independent position.

5. Mr. Jinnah cannot demand a revision of the pact without a hint as to its palpable form.

6. "Mahatmaji cannot be blamed for the failure of the franchise."

7. Mr. Jinnah must declare how the pact and the franchise should be revised.

8. In the meantime Mr. Jinnah ought to join the Congress, despite all his objections, and endeavour to convert the majority to his wn view."

It is obvious that all the three controversialists desire unity "purposeful unity" Mr. Jinnah calls it and each one wants the rest to say how to bring it about.

If (and it is rather a big if) the desire is genuine, some one must take the initiative.

Either the Swarajists should state their views in regard to the modification of the franchise, and their own policy within the Councils which would satisfy the Independents and the Liberals; or an acknowledged peace-maker like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should collect the opinions of the representatives of different parties principally those named by Mahatma Gandhi with the object of finding out the expediency of a preliminary conference; or still that Gandhiji and the Swarajists should confer and discuss if they are prepared to modify the franchise and the pact and if so how far; on the other hand Mr. Jinnah should meet the Liberals and the Moderates and ascertain how far they are willing to modify their policy within the legislatures. In case the last course is adopted both the conferences should appoint peace delegates to negotiate a settlement.—Yours, etc.

OSMAN SOBANI.

Bombay, June 22.

NOT ATTACHABLE.

WARRANT OFFICER'S PAY.

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

At the Allahabad High Court Sir Grimwood Mears Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukerji have decided an important point of law as to whether the salary of an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department was attachable in execution of a decree. The applicant was an Assistant Surgeon named Mr. Brown, whose pay was attached by Madame Pearce, Milliner of Agra in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court, Agra. Their Lordships held it did not matter whether the applicant was recruited in England or in India. The Assistant Surgeon was a warrent officer and his pay could not be attached under section 120 of Act 8 of 1911 and section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code. The order of attachment was set aside and the money realised was ordered to be refunded to the Controller of Military Accountants.—A. P.

KENYA LOWLANDS

INDIANS' PLIGHT

DUTY OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, June 24.

After discussing the points raised by the Overseas Committee of the Indian Liberal Federation, in their memorandum on the Kenya Lowlands, and comparing the comments thereon by the Indian and London press (including Mr. Norman Ley's views) with those of the East African Press where the "Democrat" of Nairobi, expresses apprehension that all lands being already alienated, if they are now rejected by Indians, they will be taken over by Europeans instead of being returned to the Natives and the position will be still worse. Mr. Anantani interviewed, stated the best course for the Government of India now would be to send out a Mixed Committee with local Indian representatives for investigation only, with a view to basing further line of action, and also making it clear that such an enquiry could not mean an acquiescence in the segregation or White Paper Policy.

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

(Continued from page 6.)

such were informality." In other words mere informality does not mean illegality. The case went up to the Commissioner. Need I point out that the Commissioner agreed with the Collector? They very generally have knack of doing so, the big Tchinovniks with the little Tchinovniks. But the fighter persisted and when the matter was referred to the officer whom the Bombay Government keep at hand to interpret legal sections for them, he dipped not into the law relating to the Local Boards, but into a valuable manual by Crew on meetings of Local Authorities. He came to the conclusion that the action of the convener of the Umbergaon Taluka Board meeting was not illegal, and the election held in that meeting was therefore not invalid. The Minister could accordingly set aside the Collector's order, and incidentally make the people of Umbergaon feel that it was worth while fighting for the rights and privileges of Local Self-Government.

The Moral.

But one cannot leave this incident without pointing the moral which has as yet not adorned the recital. Here is an exhibition of official interference which has been brought to light, because Mr. Karulkar, the President of the Taluka Board of Umbergaon and his friends have proved themselves good and steady fighters. But there are other cases of interference which do not receive public attention. I believe there are local bodies in the Presidency where things happen simply because the Collector-sab wishes them to happen. If they do not, if "agitators" crop up, and prevent their happening, the bludgeon of Section 125 which by the way empowers the Collector to interfere only in cases of gross mal-administration is raised against the bodies, and the exhibition proves sufficient to strike terror. The Mountford report points out "there should be as far as possible complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control." This is a wish the realisation of which many of our officials have apparently not been in a hurry to promote.

A Look Backwards.

The large amount of money which this country has to spend because the Jungilat-Sab is consulting the Secretary of State for India about better ways of holding this country more firmly in the grip of Britain, and because some Chota-Lat-Sabs are re-cuperating their health outside India, has caused criticism in our press. It is useful to remember that the English idea about spending Indian money has always been on a magnificent scale. In a statement of account submitted by Clive to the Board of Directors of the East India Company on December 31, 1766, we find the following illuminating entries:—

"May, 1765.—The amount of expenses of my voyage, for passage money, expenses, at the different ports until my arrival at Calcutta, over and above the sum of £ st. 3000 paid to me for that pupose by the Hon'ble Company..... Rs. 73,489-14-4. The amount of my general expenses from time of my arrival until 31st December 1766 ..... Rs. 99,629-12-0. The amount of the expenses of my table from the time of my arrival in Bengal until 31st December 1766 ..... Rs. 97,042-1-8."

We must remember that the purchasing power of the rupee was at least six times greater than now in those days. Clive must have lived on a grander scale than the richest Nawab in Bengal. His successors have kept up the tradition. Imperial prestige, I suppose, demands it. What about the people's capacity to pay for it?

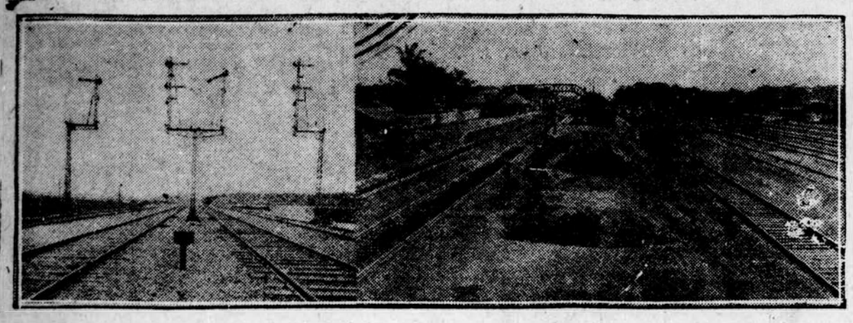
SERIOUS ROCK-BURST IN MINE.

4 KILLED 20 INJURED.

OORGAUM, June 23.

A serious rock burst occurred at about 5 o'clock this morning in the new secondary shaft sink at 5100 feet level in the Champion reef mine, killing four machine drill cutters and injuring twenty other coolies, some seriously. All have been taken to the hospital for treatment.—A.P.

"B. B'S." IMPROVED SUBURBAN SERVICE.



The quadrupled tracks on Bandra Causeway looking South.

A view of Borivli Station with its quadrupled tracks.

The newly constructed De Lisle Road Overbridge, Parel.

The recently opened Khar Station, midway Bandra and Santa Cruz.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

QUADRUPLING AND ELECTRIFICATION OF LINES

B. B. AND C. I. RY. PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has favoured us with a copy of an illustrated pamphlet which will be issued to the travelling public to-day explaining the policy of the Railway Company with regard to the expansion and improvement of its Bombay Local and Suburban train service. we reproduce here from the pamphlet the official summary of 'what has been done and still remains to be done" by the company to improve the facilities for local and suburban traffic on its line. The illustrations reproduced above are also from the pamphlet.

1. The total sum set aside for the complete programme of improvements for the Bombay Local and Suburban Service amounts to Rs. 7,50,00,000 (£5,000,000.)

2. The line between Grant Road and Borivli a distance of 18 miles—is being quadrupled which means that two tracks are being provided in addition to those already in existence. Between Lower Parel and Bandra the work is already finished and opened for traffic. From Bandra to Borivli the work is progressing and this section will be completed, it is hoped,, by February 1926 or earlier. The work between Lower Parel and Grant Road is in hand and, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, will be completed during the coming year.

The total cost of this work is estimated at 173 lakhs:

3. The line from Church Gate to Borivli —21¼ miles—is being electrified. It is hoped to finish the work by 1st January 1927.

4. The Track Circuiting of the Section between Colaba Terminus and Bandra has now been completd. The introduction of this system has enabled the Company to increase the capacity of its existing tracks by nearly 30 per cent. maintaining, at the same time the former standard of safety in operation. To permit of an extension of track-circuiting north of Bandra as far as Borivli it will be necessary to relay the existing local tracks on wooden sleepers in place of the pot sleepers is now in use.

5. Work on respacing the tracks to permit of the running of the new Electric Stock to the recognised Standard Dimensions is proceeding and will be finished, it is hoped, within the next six months. To respace the tracks involves cutting back many of the platform faces at existing stations and in the case of Grant Road station much heavier alterations.

6. In the interests of safety a most elaborate system of Interlocking and Signalling is now being installed at all Local Stations.

7. Telephone Train Control has been introduced between Colaba Terminus and Virar, thus ensuring constant supervision of train operation by day and night. When additional tracks are provided, and speed restrictions are removed after the Construction Programme is completed, the control of traffic by this means will be largely responsible for an efficiently organisd service.

8. New Tank Engine were put in service on the Local Section in 1924. These engines cost Rs. 1,05,000 each. They have an increased water capacity, which enables them to make the journey from Colaba to Virar without having to cause delay on route by taking water. Incidentally, these are the heaviest type of engine in India for local traffic.

9. The Rebuilding of the Bassein Bridges, when completed, will reduce the timings of the local trains between Colaba and Virar by about 6 minutes. The cost of rebuilding these bridges is not included in the estimated amount rquired for improvements in the ocal service. They form a separate item and will cost, when completed, in the region of Rs. 115 lakhs.

10. New Stations have recently been built at Khar Road and Jogeshwari at a cost of Rs.2 1-2 lakhs. At Bellasis Road also it is proposed to build a new station for local traffic in the future the estimated cost of which is Rs. 3 1-2 lakhs. The remodelling of Bandra Station alone has cost Rs. 8 lakhs and with the additional facilities that are to be provided, it is estimated that 20 trains can be dealt with in either direction per hour.

At Mahalaxmi the station will have to be moved further west and the final position to be taken up will occupy part of the site now occupied by the existing Racecourse.

11. To overcome the unavoidable delay to road traffic as well as railway traffic in Bombay Island, a number of additional Overbridges have had to be erected under the Improvement Scheme. Of these, Dadar and DeLisle overbridges are the most notable and both are almost completed. A large overbridge has also to be constructed at Mahalaxmi with three approach roads. This latter work is in hand.

12. Several of the existing Foot and Road Overbridges have to be raised and widened in order to take the new electric stock.

13. The line between Colaba and Church Gate will, under the Secretary of State's orders, be taken up. All Local Traffic will terminate at Church Gate station which has to be enlarged for the purpose, and long distance traffic either at a new Terminus to be constructed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway just north of Bellasis Bridge or at Victoria Terminus (G. I. P. Railway). A final decision as to which is the more suitable arrangement has not yet been arrived at.

14. The design of Rolling Stock for the Electrification has been carefully prepared. The new coaches will have a carrying capacity of 135 passengers as compared with 110 now carried by the existing steam service; they will be fitted with every modern convenience.

REQUEST TO THE PUBLIC.

"The co-operation of the travelling public is earnestly solicited by the Company in order that the schemes they are now undertaking shall be brought to a successful conclusion. That some inconvenience has already been suffered by passengers is admitted and that further cases may arise during the difficult period of transition seems inevitable. For these the Company can only express their regret, and at the same time request the public not to be unmindful of the benefits they will eventually derive when the full programme of improvements has been finally completed."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6-1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6-3/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6-1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6-3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6-3/8
Bankfs buying T T 1/6-1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6-1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 810
Bank's buying D D Frrs 795
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.86-1/8
London—Paris Frcs 103.96
London—Switzerland Frcs 25
London—Brussels Frcs 104
London—Rome Liras 130
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.

London, June 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 10370.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041½.
Exchange on London in Italy 13095.

London, June 23.

Rentes 3 per cent 43.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
China buying uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Bars Sold £10,000 sovereigns.
Export to South America £5,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 11/32
Fcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	274 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	162 1/2
Shanghai	216
Japan	111 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 23.

Stookholm 1816.
Christiana 2825.
Amsterdam 1212.
Switzerland 2503.

PLOTTING AGAINST THE RIFFS.

Courtesy:—L'Illustration.

King Alphonso and General Primo de Rivera, the "Dictator", in conference in the study of the Royal Palace, Madrid.

New York, June 23.

Demand Bills 48575.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4½.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4¾.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5¼.
Rentes 5 per cent. 14 3/8.

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 90 1/4—1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 7/16—1/16.
Conversion Loan 74 9/16—3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 99 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 104 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 55 3/8—1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51+1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 64 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 54 1/2—1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/3/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/3/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/3/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73/12
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs 73/9
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73/5

London, June 23.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½
Silver ready, d. 32-7
Silver forward, d. 32-6
Tone of Silver—Uncertain, Quiet and Steady China bought heavily, Reaction towards fall possible.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 24.

Three Months 4½ per cent.
Six Months 4-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One Month 3½ per cent.
Three Months 3½ per cent.
Six Months 3½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 24.

Ready:—21-3-6.
Vaida, Asad—opening 21-4-0, lowest 21-3-0 highest 21-3-9, at 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Vaida, Sravan—opening 21-4-3, lowest 21-3-3, highest 21-3-9, at 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Teji Mandi
Vaida. Asad—opening 0-2-0.
Vaida, Sravan—opening 0-5-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 24.

Ready—73-12-0.
Vaida, Asad—opening 73-8-0, lowest 73-4-0, highest 73-13-0, at 6 p.m. 73-10-0.
Vaida, Sravan—opening 73-2-0, lowest 72-14-0, highest 73-8-0, at 6 p.m. 73-6-0.
Teji Mandi
Vaida, Asad—opening 0-13-0.
Vanda, Sravan—opening 1-7-0.
Tone:—Market firmer. Rising tendency

METALS

London, June 23.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. 59 15/16.
Copper Braziers 77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 18 1/8.

London, June 23.

Tin Block £253/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Bombay, June 24. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	55 12 0
Brass, English	1	55 12 0
Brass, English	1¼	55 12 0
Brass, English	1½	55 12 0
Brass, English	1¾	55 12 0
Brass, English	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

	Per md.	Bombay, June 24. Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	61 8 0
Copper, German	1	61 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	61 8 0
Copper, American	1½	61 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	61 8 0
Copper, American	2	61 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		53 0 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, June 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 0 0
Century	0 15 6
E. D Sassoon	0 15 0
Elphinstone	0 15 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/10 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 3 6
Swan per lb.	1 5 0
Finlay per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5203/5303—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	1 5 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 9
Kohinoor per lb.	1 5 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 0
David per lb.	0 0 0
Tata per lb.	1 3 0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 3 9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 3 6
Western Mill per lb.	0 0 0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
	Rs. a. p.
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 7 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	6 5 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 10 0
Phoenix per piece	5 10 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney 25 per piece	5 10 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 0 0
Bombay United per piece	6 8 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 0 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearls Pabaney	10 12 0
Hindustan	11 4 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 8 9
Textile	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant)	1 4 0

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London, June 23.

Karachi Barley July/August sellers 40.

RUBBER.

London, June 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July sellers 31.
Tone:—Very firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot June paid 35½.
Tone: Firm on higher New York quotations and good American enquiry.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets June paid buyers 39.

RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.

DRIVER'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 23.

This morning just as the down Borivli local train arrived at the Bandra Station (8-10 a.m.) a wagon next to the Guard's brake was observed to be on fire. Fortunately the driver did not lose his head, otherwise the whole train and even the Station looring might have suffered disastrously. He coolly moved the train further a head and had the burning wagon placed directly under the hose of a huge stand pipe, and the flames were thus speedily put out by water.

AGRICULTURE TEACHING IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 23.

A scheme for the teaching of agriculture in Bengal has been submitted by the Special Committee consisting of Mr. H. E. Stapleton, Officiating Principal of the Presidency College, Mr. K. Maclean, Omciating fibre expert, and Rai Manmathanatn Rai Bahadur of Burdwan. The Committee suggests the teaching of agriculture for a period of four years in the fifth and sixth classes of the middle English schools and in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes in the high English schools. Until the experiment is proved to be successful the number of schools opening agricultural classes should be supervised by the Agricultural Department so far as agriculture is concerned.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR DIST. D. C. CONFERENCE

The First Conference of the Ahmednagar Dist. Depressed Classes Conference and their sympathisers will be held at Shevagaon (Ahmednagar District) on Sunday the 28th instant. A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Manekchand Hisandas Mutha, as Chairman, and Mr. Bataraya Ganesh Chavak as Secretary.

Mr. H. G. Parkhe, Pleader, and Hon. Secy. Brahmanatar Sangha, Ahmednagar, has been proposed to preside over the Conference.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the Conference, Rao Sahet M. Lingaya Naidu of Belgaum, proposes to move the following resolutions, to further the interests and welfare of the Depressed Classes:—Establishment of Depressed Classes Societies in Ahmednagar District, Unity, Temperance, Social Reforms, Prohibition of evil practices under the name of religion among Depressed Classes.

Rangoon, June 23.—At a meeting of the representatives of the Burma Wireless Club and the Burma Radio Club it was decided to amalgamate the two Clubs und the name of the Burma Radio Club with U. Ba Dun, M.L.C., Barrister as Chairman and Mr. E. J. Taylor as Secretary. It is now expected that a broadcasting license will be granted by Government.

FRENCH COMMANDER.

MARSHALL LIAUTEY.
Conducting the French operations against the Riffs.

Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

40

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd ,,	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
Total ..	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

FULL SIZE BRONZE STATUE of LOKMANYA TILAK

BY MR. V. V. WAGH
now on
EXHIBITION TO BOMBAY PUBLIC
AT
MR. WAGH'S STUDIO
NO. 6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Mr. Vagh has made from sittings statues and busts of
DESHBANDHU DAS
MAHATMA GANDHI
Dr. RABINDRANATH TAGORE
and other leading men of India, showing full likeness. Orders for bronze and marble works, executed promptly at moderate prices.

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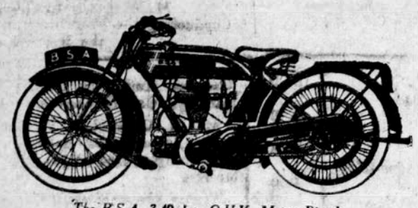
Motor Bicycles

EVERY detail in the comprehensive specifications of B.S.A. Motor Bicycles provides ample evidence of the careful attention given to the production of these popular machines. All models except the 2.49 h.p. are lubricated by the grease gun system and have enclosed front brake mechanism. Adjustable handlebars and a new type of clutch lever with large diameter cable are fitted to every machine, and the front forks of the 2.49 h.p. and 3.49 h.p. Motor Bicycles now incorporate highly efficient shock absorbers.

Look for this Trade Mark on every B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.



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PHŪL-NĀNĀ FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

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(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

AMRAOTI LETTER.

SORROW AT DESHBANDHU'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, June 18.

Amraoti wore a mournful aspect when the sudden and sad news of the demise of the great son and patriot of India, Deshbandhu Das, was made known to it through handbills distributed by the editor of "Udaya."

The Secretaries of the District Congress Committee and the District Swaraj Party had promptly called a meeting in the evening at the Ganesh Theatre to give vent to the pent up feelings of the citizens throughout the day. The foremost citizen of this place, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, who represents Berar in the Council of State, was unanimously voted to the chair. All the speakers Messrs. Babasaheb Khaparde Ramrao Deshmukh, N. R. Bamangaonkar, G. S. Joglekar, Y G. Deshpande and V V Bhole ,and the president himself were so much moved that all of them could choose none but the simplest words and expressed sentiments that rang true in every word that fell from their mouths. Naturally, none of them made a long speech; and the resolution deeply sympathising with Mrs. C. R. Das in her great bereavment and expressing the opinion that the death of the Deshbandhu was a very great national loss was passed all standing.

A few of the commercial communities gathered then and there in the theatre after the meeting was over and of their accord put forward and consulted each other regarding a proposal to observe a *hartal* to-day. All agreed readily; and to-day they have all observed a very complete *hartal* throughout the town.

In the evening the townsmen held a meeting again as they could not contain their feelings and speeches were made by Messrs Bamangaonkar, Dr. Varhadpande, Keshaorao Shaligram, Gulabrao Baksher, Kale and Wahad, a Mahomedan gentleman. Dr. Patwardhan was in the chair.

I must mention one or two things more. Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Chairman of the Amraoti District Council, has ordered the District Council and subordinate offices to be closed tomorrow, the 19th, and all the schools under its control on the 27th of the current month as a mark of respect for the great son of India, Deshbandhu Das.

It is rumoured that the municipality of this place also intends sending a letter of sympathy to Mrs. C. R. Das. But I have not yet been able to assertain the varacity of this news.

NADIAD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A correspondent writes:—

A meeting of the District Congress Committee was held at Nadiad on the 8th inst. which was attended, among others by well-known leaders like Sjt. Abbas Tyabji and Sjt. Gopaldas of Dhasa. Among other resolutions, the Committee decided to appoint a board to consider the steps to be taken for maintaining the educational institutions now existing. The Committee is a thoroughly representative one and includes Sjt. Gopaldas Darbar of Dhasa, Mr. Gopaldas Talati, Mr. Fulchand Shah and others. There are about five national institutions in the district and it is will be the function of the new board to foster and develop them.

"ONE AMBITION OF HIS LIFE."

WINNING SWARAJ BY UNITY.

MAHATMAJI'S TRIBUTE AND APPEAL.

Maharma Gandhi writing in Forward of June 19 under caption "Long Live Deshbandhu" says:—

Calcutta demonstrated yesterday the hold Deshbandhu had on Bengal, nay, India. Calcutta is like Bombay, cosmopolitan. It has people from all the provinces. And all these people were as hearty participators in the procession as the Bengalis. The wires that are pouring in from every part of India emphasise the fact of his All-India popularity.

It could not well be otherwise among a people known for their gratefulness. And he deserved it all. His sacrifice was great. His generosity had no bounds. His loving hand was opened out to all. He was reckless in his charities. And only the other day when I gently remarked that he might have been discriminate, prompt came the reply, "I do not think I have lost by my indiscriminations." His board was free to the prince and the pauper. His heart went out to everyone in distress. Where is the youngman in all Bengal who does not owe a debt of gratitude to Deshbandhu in some shape or other? His unrivalled legal talents were also at the disposal of the poor. I understand that he defended many if not all political prisoners without charging them a pie. He went to the Punjab for the Punjab inquiry and paid his own expenses. He carried a princely household on those days. I had it from him that he spent during that stay in the Punjab Rs. 50,000. This large heartedness towards all who sought his help made him the undisputed ruler of thousands of young hearts.

He was as fearless as he was generous. His stormy speeches at Amritsar took my breath away. He wanted immediate deliverance for his country. He would not brook the alternation or removal of an adjective—not because he was unreasonable but because he loved his country so well, only too well. He gave his life for it. He controlled enormous forces. He brought power to his party by his indominable zeal and perseverance. But this tremendous outpouring of energy cost him his life. It was a willing sacrifice. It was noble.

Faridpur was his crowning triumph. That utterance of his is a demonstration of his supreme reasonableness and statesmanship. It was a deliberate, unequivocal and for him (as he said to me) final acceptance of non-violence as the only policy and therefore political creed for India.

SWARAJ PARTY.

In constructing together with Pundit Motilal Nehru and the disciplined stalwarts from Maharashtra the great and growing Swaraj Party out of nothing, he showed his determination, originality, resourcefulness and contempt of consequences after he had once made up his mind that the thing to be done was right. And to-day the Swaraj Party is a compact well-disciplined organisation. My differences about the Council entry were and are fundamental, but I never doubted the usefulness of Council entry for the purpose of embarrassment and continuously putting the Government in the wrong. No one can deny the greatness of the work done by the Party in the Councils. And the credit for it must predominantly belong to Deshbandhu. I entered into the pact with him with my eyes open. I have since done my little best to help the Party. His death renders it doubly my duty to stand by the Party now that the leader is gone. I shall do nothing to impede its progress where I may not be able to help.

FARIDPUR SPEECH.

But I must hark back to the Faridpur speech. The nation will appreciate the courtesy of the acting Viceroy in sending a message of condolence to Shrimati Basanti Devi Das. I note with gratefulness the warm tributes paid by the Anglo-Indian press, to the memory of the deceased. The Faridpur speech seems to have impressed most Englishmen with its transparent sincerity. I am anxious that this death should not end with a mere display of courtesy. The Faridpur speech had a great purpose behind it. It was a generous response to the Anglo-Indian friends who were anxious for the great patriot to make his position clear and make the first approach. He made it. The cruel hand of death has removed the author of the gesture from our midst. But I would like to assure Englishmen who may be still doubtful about the sincerity of Deshbandhu's motive that throughout my stay in Darjeeling, the one thing that struck me most forcibly was his utter sincerity about that utterance. Can this glorious death be utilised to heal wounds and forget distrust? I make a simple suggestion. Will the Government in honour of the memory of Chittaranjan Das, who is no longer with us to plead the cause, release the political prisoners who he protested were innocent? I am not now asking for their discharge on the ground of innocence. The Government may have the best proof of their guilt. I simply ask for their discharge as a tribute to the deceased and without prejudice. If the Government mean to do anything to placate Indian opinion, there can be no more opportune time and no better inauguration of a favourable atmosphere than the release of these prisoners. I have travelled practically all over Bengal. Public feeling, not all necessarily Swarajist, is sore on the point. May the fire that burnt yesterday the perishable part of Deshbandhu also burn the perishable distrust, suspicion and fear. The Government may then call a conference if they will to consider the best means of meeting Indian demand whatever it may be.

But we will have to do our part, if the Government are to do theirs. We must be able to show that we are no one man show. In the words of Mr. Winston Churchill uttered at the time of the war, we must be able to say, 'Business as usual.' The Swaraj Party must be immediately reconstructed. Even the Punjab Hindus and Mussulmans appear to have forgotten their quarrels in the face of this 'bolt from the blue.' Can both parties feel strong and sensible enough to close the ranks? Deshbandhu was a believer in and lover of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He held the Hindus and Mussalmans together under circumstances the most trying. Can the funeral fire purge us of our disunion? But perhaps the prelude to it is a meeting of all the parties on a common platform. Deshbandhu was anxious for it. He could be bitter inspeaking of his opponents. But during my stay in Darjeeling I don't remember a harsh word having escaped his lips about a single political opponent. He wanted me to help all I could to bring all parties together. It is then for us educated Indians to give effect to the vision of Deshbandhu and realise the one ambition of his life by immediately rising a few steps in the ladder of Swaraj even if we may not rise to the top just yet. Then may we all cry from the bottom of our hearts 'Deshbandhu is dead Long Live Deshbandhu.'

GHATKOPAR GANG CASE.

END OF THE MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 22.

After a protracted preliminary enquiry into what is known as the Ghatkopar Gang Case, held by Mr. Deo, Special Magistrate appointed by Government, in the Thana Jail, all the accused were last week committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions.

The trial was generally dull and dry but for the many lively and stormy scenes in court occasioned by the wording warface of contending counsel, his worship's attitude on such occasions being of a patriarchally consiliatory character reminiscent of the good old days of Father Abraham. One day Mr. Parulekar, pleader for one of the accused, seemed to be very indignant with Mr. Dhurandar, another pleader who was watching proceedings on behalf of a witness in the case. His worship intervening as a peacemaker, with all the suavity of parental regard broke in: "Why do you, Mr. Parulekar, get so angry with Mr. Dhurandar, is he not your brother?" "Certainly not," was the emphatic reply, "he is not my brother." "I don't mean brothers coming from the same womb, but belonging to the same profession," explained his worship. "If Mr. Dhurandar really took me for a brother he would not act in the way he is doing" grumbled Mr. Parulekar very feelingly.

As regards the behaviour of the accused in Court, for some time at the commencement of the hearing they looked cheerful and chatty in spite of the privations and hardships coupled with their incarceration, but latterly most of the gang, looked gloomy, weary and worried. Once or twice they created an uproar in court and consequently they were ordered to be handcuffed and guarded by a strong body of the armed police. Chacha (uncle) Jungi Khan, alleged to have been the head of the gang who became an approver, once or twice gave unmistakeable proofs in open Court that he is not the mild lamb he otherwise appears to be. After he had received the approver's hall mark he was treated with special leniency, and appeared in Court like a free man, but having on one occasion used violence towards an official in open court he was ordered to be manacled like his "nephews." On another occasion, "uncle" when making his longwinded statement was sharply interrupted and rebuked by an accused person: "Look to God", "and don't tell lies" said he. "Oh, don't you be uneasy—my good fellows," retorted Chacha, "you can be sure there are proper arrangements made for you on the other side of the Kala pani."

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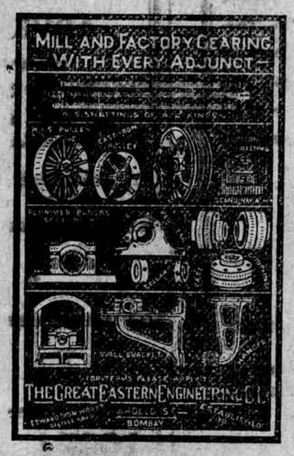

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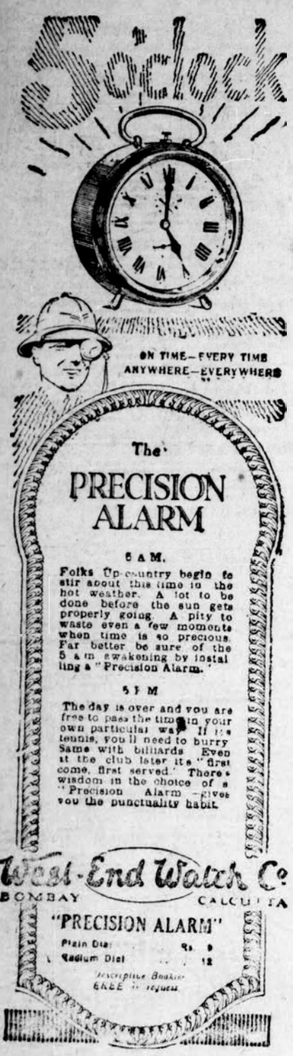

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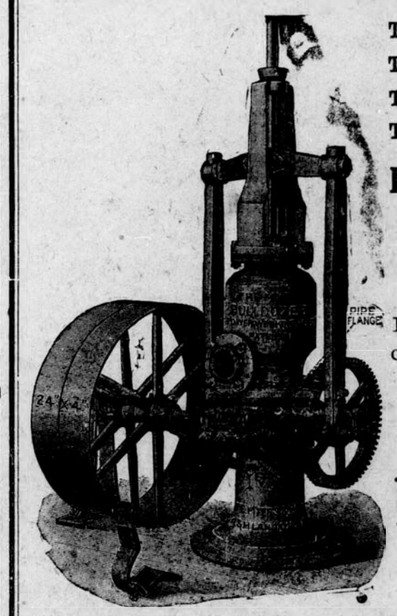

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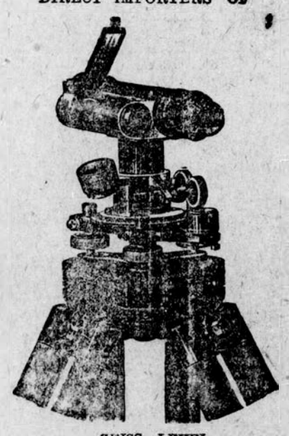

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